The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Tax Bill Perfected by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Currency Bill Considered in the House.

Income to the Government from the Blacks of South Carolina.

Government Cotton Sold in New-York.

Alleged Defalcations in the Quartermaster's Department.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL PERFECTED.

The Committee of Ways and Means have perfected the tax bill, and intend to report it to the House to-morrow. It will at once be printed. It is authoritatively stated that no increased tax is recommended on whisky, nor tobacco, perhaps.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The statements to-day in regard to the success of the Bank measures in Congress are exceedingly contradictory. Some boldly assert that the House will never pass the Bank bill; but such statements seem to be based upon unreliable or interested information. It is indisputable that the bill gained strength in the Senate up to the time of its passage, and its friends appear entirely confident that it is doing the same thing in the House, and sure of success. The present rapid appreciation of gold greatly strengthens its chances and damages those of legal-tender issues, and the proceedings to-day indicate a resolute majority, determined to carry it. Many who have heretofore doubted its success, are satisfied, since the debate this evening, that it will pass.

THE RANK OF FLEET SURGEON.

The Senate bill authorizing the President to confer the rank of Fleet Surgeon on the eighteen senior Surgeons of the navy was reported back to-day, and will soon be put on its passage.

GRADES OF LINE OFFCERS IN THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee report in favor of repealing the law establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers, and of restoring the old law. The report will probably be adopted.

STEALING IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Persons in a position to know have expressed the opinion that at least twenty-five million dollars have been stolen in the Quartermaster's Department during the last few months.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT CALLED FOR.

There is a significance, not at first apparent, in Mr. WILMOT's resolution, which was to-day adopted in the Senate, calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of a letter written to him by Gen. SCOTT, Oct. 4, 1861. This letter will show that Gen. MCCLELLAN treated Gen. SCOTT with personal disrespect while the latter was Commander-in-Chief—to such an extent that a Court-martial would have been demanded, but for fear of injury which the consequent revulsions would do the cause in showing insubordination in an officer of such rank. It also shows Gen. SCOTT's determination to resign his position as soon as Gen. HALLECK should have arrived from California, to aid the Government with his counsels and influence.

THE WEEHAWKEN ORDNANCE DEPOT.

The bill for the location of an ordnance depot at Weehawken sleeps in the Committee of the Whole in the House, and nothing but the most energetic efforts of its friends can save it from dying with the present Congress.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

We are informed that the Committee of Ways and Means have at last really agreed to report in favor of reducing the duty on foreign paper.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday examined Gens. HEINTZELMAN and AVERILL, the former in regard to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Peninsular campaign, and the latter for information concerning the countermanding, after its commencement, of his intended expedition to destroy the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Richmond.

INDEMNITY.

During the discussion on Wednesday, in the House, of Mr. COLLAMER's bill indemnifying the President in the matter of political arrests, the Copperheads were aroused from their torpor. Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, distinguished himself by the boldness of his treason, for which he was rebuked by Mr. DAILY, delegate from Nebraska, who declared that the real fault of the Government was its failure to adopt stern measures toward these Northern rebels, who, if properly dealt with, would not now be denouncing it for unconstitutional acts. The sentiment evoked applause in the galleries, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM irascibly demanded that they be cleared.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Letters from the Army of the Potomac express the utmost satisfaction with its condition and spirit, and show an entire confidence in its success when the moment arrives for it to move. Confidence in Gen. HOOKER is rapidly increasing.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE left this evening for New-York, and will at once enter upon his new command.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Gen. PALMER, commanding the Second Division of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, has been here for a day or two, and gives a glowing account of its condition. The spirit and discipline of the men are admirable, and their recent victories have inspired them with the utmost confidence in themselves and their leader.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, this evening, in Executive session, confirmed a large number of military appointments, among which are 150 Lieutenants.

CORPORATIONS IN NEVADA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously reported a bill annulling an objectionable provision in a law of Nevada Territory, in regard to Corporations, which does great injustice to a large class of people engaged in mining operations there.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President HAMLIN's return home is for the purpose of assisting in the speedy organization of the Ullman brigade—his son, Col. HAMLIN, having been detailed by Gen. ULLMAN for that duty.

THE COURTS IN THIS DISTRICT.

Senator HARRIS' bill for the reorganization of the judicial system of the District of Columbia, has been made the special order for Friday at 1 o'clock. There is no doubt but that the bill will pass both Houses, notwithstanding the memorial of the members of the bar of this city against its passage.

GEN. FREMONT AND GOV. MORGAN.

Gen. FREMONT visited the Senate to-day, and Ex-Gov. MORGAN received the congratulations of his friends in both Houses.

THE PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. WILSON has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and convalescent camps, by directing the Paymaster-General to take measures for their payment within thirty days after the passage of the resolution.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon T. A. LEWIS, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of disability.

ARMY ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.—1. Col. JOHN VAN VALKENBURG, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, is, by order of the President, dismissed the service of the United States, for disloyalty to the Government, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

2. Surgeons GEORGE S. KEMBLE and THOMAS MCMARTIN, United States Volunteers, are by direction of the President, honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of ill health.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—General Orders No. 154, and paragraph No. 1 of General Order No. 162, of 1862, authorizing the enlistment of volunteers in the regular army, are hereby rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1863.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71.—9. Surgeon CHARLES NEWHAUS, Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of disability, to date Nov. 14, 1862.

12. The following assignment is made of Medical officers:

Surgeon W. CLENDENIN, United States Volunteers, now on duty in the Emory Hospital in this city, and Assistant Surgeon J. M. BROWN, United States Army, now on duty in the College Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., to report in person to the General Commanding Department of the Cumberland, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. WOOD, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSENA, Ass't Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

THE EXPENSES OF THE BLACKS.

A resolution was heretofore adopted by the House, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the expenses for the sustenance of slaves, &c., in the Sea Island cotton district of South Carolina, from the commencement of the rebellion.

To this a reply has been made, from which it appears that there was expended for agricultural implements, in round numbers, $77,081; for the purchase of the schooner *Flora*, $31,350; for white labor, $82,748; for colored labor, $34,527; total expenses, $225,705.

From this expenditure has been realized $726,984. Deducting the above expenses, there remains on hand from this fund $501,279. This was up to June last, at which time the business was transferred to the War Department. The schooner *Flora* was used for transporting property to New-York, and for military operations, and can now be sold at an advance above her cost.

The Secretary says that no expenditure whatever has been made from the Treasury on account of the cultivation of the plantations, or the collection of cotton, or the educational or benevolent care of the laborers. The rations furnished by the War Department were paid for by the use of the *Flora*. More than half a million of dollars was saved by these operations, and is in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

GOVERNMENT COTTON SOLD AT NEW-YORK.

In answer to a Senate resolution of the 9th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury communicates the amount of Government cotton sold in New-York since the blockade of the Southern ports, the amount of commissions, expenses of storage, to whom commissions were paid, and the names of the persons interested in the sales—the whole being the statement of HIRAM BARNEY, the cotton agent at New-York.

The sales were eight in number—through BURDETT, JONES & Co.—from Feb. 5 to Sept. 12, of the last year, and included 3,325 bales and 1,779 bags of unginned, realizing a total of 96,562. There was paid for the expense of selling $8,275, and $5,575 for storage. A very large proportion of the cotton sold was of the Sea Island variety. The average per bale for the ginned cotton was $203. The price ranged from 20 cents to $1 20½ per pound.

THE PRIZE CASES.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to the House resolution asking for information concerning prize cases, embracing all those in the Courts at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and the imperfect returns from other points to which prizes have been sent, from which documents it appears that the final decrees of distribution have been made in eight of the thirteen cases of Boston, and the proceeds, amounting to $205,640, have been paid into the Treasury. In one case the libel was dismissed, and the remaining four cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, and not yet decided. The cost and expenses are 5 83-100 per centum on the gross proceeds of sales. Reports are given for 141 cases in Court at New-York, in fifty of which final decrees of distribution have been made. Forty cases have been appealed, and the remainder are in process of adjudication. The gross sales, expenses and net profits are $519,121, the cost and expenses are $79,905, and the amount for distribution $439,850; cost and expenses 15 39-100 of the gross proceeds of the sales. Of the ninety cases reported in Philadelphia, final decrees of distribution have been made in twenty-nine, eight have been appealed, and the remainder are still in Court. The proceeds of the sales are $357,212; allowed to claimants, $39,115; cost and expenses, $50,357; amount of distribution, $267,743; cost and expenses nearly 15 per centum on gross proceeds of sales. Seventy-eight classes are reported before the Court at Key West, and final decrees of condemnation have, in thirty-four instances, reached the Navy Department. Twelve cases have been appealed and the remainder undecided. The proceeds of sales are $931,728; costs, $75,422; amount for distribution, $856,306; costs and expenses 8 1-10 per centum. The number of cases decided is 118; the gross amount of sales $2,026,449; costs and expenses $218,424; net amount of distribution $1,769,540. Three hundred and sixty cases are reported, of which 35 are steamers, 6 ships, 13 brigs, 224 schooners, 22 sloops, 15 barks and 52 small boats. No reports of the condemnations at Baltimore or Washington are given. A few were sent to Baltimore. A large number of vessels, unsuitable for sea voyages, were either destroyed or used by the squadron capturing them. Some cases have been decided nearly two years. Others have been speedily adjudicated, the difference arising from different usages and practices in different Courts. The Secretary recommends to Congress the passage of laws to facilitate the adjudication of prize cases. The legislation of former years is said to be ill-adapted to the present condition of the country.

DENIALS.

Representative GOOCH said to-day in the House, by instruction of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which he is a member, that a recently-published statement that Gen. MEIGS refused to testify to the treason of an officer whom he has been favoring, is without foundation; and on the same authority, an emphatic denial is given to the truth of another statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been summoned before the same Committee to meet grave charges.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK.

Eight passenger trains now run daily from Washington to Baltimore, four of which are for New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed Lieut.-Col. TIMOTHY P. ANDREWS as Paymaster-General, and Major HIRAM LEONARD to be Deputy Paymaster-General, *vice* ANDREWS, promoted; also upward of 180 additional Paymasters in the volunteer forces; about 200 Assistant Quartertermasters with the rank of Captains; 60 Surgeons and 80 Assistant Surgeons, together with several hundred Commissaries and promotions in regular service. The entire number of confirmations will probably reach 800 or 1,000. In addition to these were a number of confirmations of a miscellaneous character. George Van Campen, of New-York, Consul at Liege; Elias Perkins, of Connecticut, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Edward L. Kingsbury, of Maine, Consul at Algiers; John M. G. Parker, Deputy Postmaster at New-Orleans; Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the Army, from Sept. 20, 1862; Joseph Holt, of the District of Columbia, to be Judge-Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel; from Sept. 3, 1862; Levi C. Turner, of New-York, to be Judge-Adcocate for the army around Washington, with rank of Major, from July 31, 1862; John A. Balles to be Judge-Advocate for the Seventh Army Corps in the field, under the command of Maj. Gen. Dix, with rank of Major from Sept. 3, 1862; John C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge-Advocate of the Eighth Army Corps, with rank of Major from Sept. 7, 1862.

DETAILED AS QUARTERMASTER.

Major WM. PANTER, of Philadelphia, Aid to Gen. HALLECK, has been detailed as Quartermaster to Gen. STONEMAN's cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomac.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS AT WORK.

The Brig Chastelaine and Bark Golden Rule Destroyed by the Alabama.

The Schooner Hanover Captured by the Retribution.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The brig *Chastelaine*, of Boston, from Guadaloupe for Cienfuegos, was burnt by the *Alabama* on the 27th ult., off Altevela Rock. The crew were landed at St. Domingo City. Capt. SEMMES took out all the nautical instruments and $800 in gold.

The *Alabama* also captured and burned, on the 26th ult., off Cape Tiburin, the bark *Golden Rule*, from New-York for Aspinwall.

The schooner *Hanover*, from Boston for Aux Cayes, was captured by a privateer (probably the *Retribution*) on the 31st, off Ansed Hainault, Hayti. The crew were safely landed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19—P. M.

A St. Domingo City letter confirms the report regarding the brig *Chastelaine*. The *Alabama* had the Captain and crew of the *Golden Rule* on board, which vessel he burnt the previous day.

The crews of the *Chastelaine* and *Golden Rule* were landed at St. Domingo City.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

The bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. WHITEBURY, a fine vessel of 254 tons, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, and hence for Aspinwall, was captured by the *Alabama* on the 26th ult., fifty miles south of St. Domingo.

The *Alabama* sent a boat's crew on board the ship, and the Captain was asked if his cargo belonged to neutral owners. He replied that it did, whereupon SEMMES demanded the evidence of the fact. This could not be produced, as the Captain had not even a bill of lading to show that his cargo was shipped by neutrals. SEMMES informed him that if he had even a consular certificate that any portion of his cargo was the property of neutrals, he would let him depart unmolested. In the absence of such evidence, the officers and crew were removed to the *Alabama*, portable articles of value were taken and the ship set on fire and destroyed.

The Captain was allowed the liberty of the ship but the mates and crew were placed in irons. The Captain was treated with great kindness, and all hands safely landed at the City of St. Domingo on the 28th ult.

The absence of bills of lading even is accounted for from the fact that those documents arrive at so late an hour prior to the sailing of the vessel that they are usually detained and sent out in the steamer. Foreign shippers will do well to, in future, furnish the Captains of vessels, on which their goods may be shipped, with documentary evidence of their being neutral property if they would have SEMMES or MAFFIT respect them. The *Golden Rule* had on board goods belonging to Spanish, French and English shippers. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had a consignment on board, also Uncle Sam, his being the new spars for the *Bainbridge*.

The *Golden Rule* was built in 1854, at Newburyport, Mass. She was one of the fastest vessels of her class, and last Summer made a trip from Aspinwall to this port—two thousand five hundred miles—in less than fourteen days.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Committee on Federal Relations, this afternoon reported to the House of Representatives, that the resolve "authorizing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in the reduction of the paper duty," ought not to pass.

THE NEW HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Thomas H. Seymour Nominated for Governor.

PEACE AND SECESH RESOLUTIONS.

State Sovereignty and Independence Proclaimed.

Federal Despotism and the Conscription Bill Denounced.

Bill of Indictment Against the Administration.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State of Connecticut met in Touro Hall, Hartford, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The hall was crowded with delegates and citizens. The meeting was called to order by Col. F. M. BROWN, of Windsor Locks, and JEFFREY O. PHELPS, of Simsbury, appointed Chairman *pro tem*. On motion, a Committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed for the purpose of drafting a set of resolutions to be adopted by the Convention. It consisted of the following gentlemen:

Wm. W. Eaton, Dr. L. S. Childs, Milo A. Holcomb, Lewis B. Bradley, Harris B. Munson, Bradley Chidsey, Wm. C. Morse, John W. Stedman, James A. Bill, Wm. A. Judson, Wm. F. Taylor, Levi B. Warner, Gen. Baldwin, Daniel A. Daniels, Edward W. Seymour, Levi Judd, John Cotton Smith, Edwin Stearns, Isaac Arnold, A. C. Willey, John S. Dobson.

The Committee on permanent organization reported a list of names, and the Chair proceeded to call the names of the candidates who as they were *elected* he declared *appointed*:

President.—Hon. E. A PHELPS, of Colebrook.

Vice Presidents—H. H. Barbour, Benj. Taylor, H. A. Mitchel, Thomas Lawton, Joseph H. Remer, Robt. Hunt, Abiel Converse, Jas. A. Hovey, Wm. C. Tew, Wm. A. Judson, Milo Lee, Joseph K. Greene, Wm. H. Saben, Wm. H. Phelps, Glover Sanford, E. G. Lawrence, E. A. Elliot, W. B. Hovey, Sandford Jones.

Secretaries—Asa Willey, A. G. Lucas.

Mr. TOUCEY, who had been invited, declined to address the Convention, but declared that he would address the people of the State in their several localities during the coming canvass.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, moved that an informal ballot be taken for the candidate for Governor, which was done, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 455.

Thomas H. Seymour	243	Charles R. Ingersoll	29
Wm. Jas. Hamersley	76	Scattering	46
Charles Chapman	61		

The announcement of Gov. SEYMOUR's vote was received with applause. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came to order at 2 o'clock.

JONATHAM ARNOLD, of Haddam, moved that THOS. H. SEYMOUR be declared the standard-bearer of the Democratic party during the coming struggle.

Some little debate followed, when, upon motion, it was ordered that a ballot be taken for the nominee for Governor, which was done:

Thomas H. Seymour	377	Scattering	21
Charles Chapman	57		

Mr. SEYMOUR was then unanimously declared the regular nominee.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant-Governor. On the first ballot Mr. JAMES A. HOVEY had 267 votes, and was then chosen by acclamation.

For Secretary of State—Dr. JAMES H. HOYT, of Greenwich, was nominated by acclamation.

For Treasurer—ANDREW L. KIDSTON, of New-Haven, was nominated by acclamation.

For Comptroller—LLOYD E. BALDWIN, of Windham County, was nominated.

The Committee on Resolutions then offered the following, which were repeatedly cheered during the reading. They were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is the privilege and the duty of a free people, living under the guarantees of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the Government, and upon which, for three-quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present Administration of the General Government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war, has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us, the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while reasserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and, whereas, the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each, all rights not granted by the Constitution to the central Government.

2. That while, as citizens of Connecticut, we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State, and the rights of the people.

3. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confidently assert, that whatever may have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending factions, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy and unite all the States upon terms of equality, as members of one Confederacy.

4. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren in the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures, having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States; the reproduction of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5. That the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her Chief Executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any and all acts of the Congress of the United States, violative of the sovereignty of the State in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties, "Who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

6. That the Militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.

7. That the "banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based, as it is, upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing moneyed institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our Government is founded.

8. That the President of the United States, by his Emancipation Proclamation, has struck a serious blow at the rights of the States; erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution which is blended with their social fabric, and over which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and, regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pandering to the insane fanaticism of the abolition faction, has ventured upon a system of public policy which, if successfully inaugurated, would disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine and murder into every household of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the act of the Federal Administration in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority—transporting them to distant States—incarcerating them without charge or accusation—denying them the right of trial by jury, of witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defence—withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the cause of the arrest—answering their petition for redress by repeated injury and insult—prescribing in many cases as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal:

In the abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion;

In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred precincts of unsuspecting citizens;

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime;

In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country.

In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation.

In the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom of the negro, and place his labor in competition with the white man thus taxed.

In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State without the consent of her Legislature.

Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subverting the Constitutions, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destruction of the Union, establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism:

And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's constitutions, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.

Resolved, That in connection with our fellow-citizens of other States, we will use our utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money of the people, unconstitutionally appropriated, for the unwarranted project of Compensated Emancipation.

Resolved, That the enormous plunder of the public treasure by self-constituted patriots, which has been rife throughout the country, demands the closest scrutiny, and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure; and that we insist upon their being promptly paid for services rendered.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in the great deprivations and hardships to which they have been subjected, in sickness and in health, and that we demand, in the name of humanity and justice, that the great frauds which have deprived them of proper food, raiment and care, shall be exposed, and their authors duly punished.

Resolved, That as representatives of a large proportion of the people of Connecticut, we demand the fullest public exposure of the manner in which the vast sum of *four millions of dollars*, appropriated by our State during the past two years, or any portion of it, has been expended, with a detail of the objects for which the money has been used; and we protest against the extraordinary and uncalled-for appropriation by the last extra session of our Legislature, of ten thousand dollars to the Governor of this State, to be used by him in secret for any object he may see fit to expend it.

Mr. CONVERSE, of New-London, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, patriotism, and sound conservative principles of Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR and the other gentlemen associated with him on the State ticket, and hereby renew our united pledge that from this day to the first Monday in April, inclusive, we will spare no honorable exertions to promote their election.

The following State Central Committee was appointed:

M. A. Osborne, New-Haven, Chairman; F. M. Brown, Hartford County; T. E. Doolittle, New-Haven County; F. L. Allen, New-London County; James H. Hoyt, Fairfield County; J. K. Greene, Windham County; E. W. Seymour, Litchfield County; C. C. Hubbard, Middlesex County; A. R. Goodrich, Tolland County.

Speeches, strongly supporting the resolutions and the action of the Convention, were then delivered by Messrs. JNO. COTTON SMITH, H. H. BARBOUR, and W. W. EATON. At the close of Mr. EATON's speech it was resolved by the delegates to march in a body to the residence of their candidate for Governor, and get a speech from him.

A large number of the delegates marched to the residence of Mr. SEYMOUR. He was called out and returned thanks for the honor bestowed upon him. He pleaded illness as an excuse for not making a speech. Three cheers were given, and the delegation called at the residence of Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY. He thanked them for the kind reception, and said that he intended to stump the State during the coming struggle, after which the crowd dispersed.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

An Immediate Attack Upon Charleston and Savannah Expected.

A Bombastic Proclamation from Beauregard.

The Richmond Press on French Mediation.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, has the following telegram, dated Charleston, Feb. 18:

The following proclamation from Gen. BEAUREGARD will appear in the papers to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Feb. 18.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle, shall retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies, spades and shovels for protecting your firesides. To arms, fellow-citizens! Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, our glorious death.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
[Official.] General Commanding.
J. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected. The troops and people are calm and confident.

The *Enquirer's* leader says there has been no intention, or pretence of an intention, to mediate at all on the part of France. *The South wants no French mediation while hostilities still go on.*

The rebel Senate on Tuesday discussed and amended the Exemption bill.

The rebel House referred a bill to compensate for impressed property, and also discussed resolutions vindicating North Carolina.

The rebel House also referred to the Committee on Indian Relations the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Government of the Confederate States has witnessed with feelings of no ordinary gratification the loyalty and good faith of the Indian allies west of the State of Arkansas.

Resolved further, That no effort of the Confederate Government shall be spared to protect them against their enemies from any source whatever.

The *Enquirer* contains the correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 19.

Ship *Frank Pierce*, of Portsmouth, Capt. BROOKS, from Liverpool *via* Holyhead, arrived here to-day, with loss of upper spars and all attached, in a hurricane on the 3d of February. Jan. 15, lat. 47° 27', lon. 24° 06', passed bark-rigged steamer showing rebel flag, with foremast gone and shears set up.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Rebel Steamer Vicksburgh Badly Injured by the Ram Queen.

HER MACHINERY TAKEN OUT.

The Doings of the Queen Below the City.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Rear-Admiral PORTER communicates the following report to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, Feb. 8, 1863.

SIR: I am happy to inform you that the steamer *Vicksburgh* was so badly injured by the ram *Queen of the West*, that she has to be kept afloat with large coal barges fastened to her side. Her machinery has been taken out, and she will likely be destroyed. This is the fifth steamer of which we have deprived the rebels. The *Vicksburgh* was the largest and strongest steamer on the river, and I think they were preparing to use her against our transports, being very fleet. Her wheels and guards were all smashed in, and a large hole knocked in her side; so deserters report.

Last night I started a coal barge, with 20,000 bushels of coal, from the anchorage up the river, to run the batteries at Vicksburgh. It had ten miles to go to reach the *Queen of the West*, and arrived safely within ten minutes of the time calculated, not having been seen by the sentinels.

The Navy Department has received information of the captures by Col. ELLET, commanding the *Queen of the West*, of the *A. W. Barker*, a side wheel rebel steamer. She was captured about 15 miles below Red River, after having ran ashore in the endeavor to escape the *Queen*, which on first meeting she supposed to be a rebel steamer. She had just discharged a cargo at Port Hudson, and was returning for another. As the ram neared her, several rebel officers jumped in the water and escaped. Among those captured on her, however, were five Captains, two Lieutenants and a party of civilians, including a number of ladies. Immediately after Col. ELLET had placed a guard on the *Barker*, another boat was perceived coming down the river, which was brought to by a shot across the bows. She proved to be the *Moro*, laden with 110,000 pounds of pork, nearly 500 hogs and a large quantity of salt, destined for the rebel army at Port Hudson. Col. ELLET destroyed near these points 25,000 pounds of meal awaiting transportation to the rebels at Port Hudson.

The ladies and civilians, captured on board of the *A. W. Barker*, were landed at a plantation near the Red River, and while this was in progress another steamer, the *Berwick's Bay*, laden with 200 barrels of molasses, two hogsheads of sugar and 30,000 pounds of flour, intended for the rebels at Port Hudson, was seized by Col. ELLET. The *Berwick's Bay* also had on board 40 bales of cotton.

THE DASH OF THE INDIANOLA.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The new gunboat *Indianola* followed the example of the *Queen of the West*, and run the blockade at Vicksburgh. The feat was performed on Friday night. She started at 11 o'clock. It was a dark, drizzly, foggy night, but manned by unquailing hearts, she started on her perilous voyage, with watchful eyes on her fires. The *Indianola*, in spite of the precautions, was seen. The signal passed from battery to battery; then came the roar of artillery and the iron rain. Every battery vied with each other in their efforts to sink the boat, which defiantly floated, dark, sullen, and determined down the Mississippi. The deep, deafening reverberations told how great an effort the beleaguered enemy were making. So mighty was the shock that steamboats quivered from stem to stern five miles distant. The *Indianola* safely passed the fiery ordeal, and reached her destination—the mouth of the canal. It is a great feat, and promises the best results.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th inst. contains the following telegrams:

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 13.

The enemy (Unionists.) are reported to be actively engaged in erecting batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the supposed purpose of protecting their men in throwing pontoon bridges across the river. The report, however, is not believed here.

Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack, and our forces are prepared to receive the enemy night or day. All quiet now.

SECOND DISPATCH.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 14.

One of the enemy's gunboats passed our batteries last night at 12 o'clock, under cover of the darkness. Several shots were fired at her, but none is believed to have taken effect. All quiet this morning.

From San Francisco.

COTTON PLANTING—NO CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE IN LAND CLAIMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The jobbing trade has slightly revived since the late heavy rains. Domestic spirits have advanced.

The Senate to-day unanimously passed resolutions protesting against Congressional interference in any California land claim, which is to be finally settled by the Courts.

A thorough trial of the capacity of California to produce cotton will be made this season. Five ten acre tracts will be planted in various places in the Sacramento Valley and one field of twenty acres near Stockton. Different varieties of seed will be used.

Portland, Oregon, dates are to the 11th instant.

The snow at Florence, on the Salmon River, is five feet deep, while at Lewiston the people are plowing.

New diggings have been found near Prairie City, proving rich and extensive.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.—The total amounts remitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on account of internal revenue tax, by the collectors of the several States, to Jan. 31, 1863, is as follows:

Maine	$139,063 05	Virginia	$4,715 00
New-Hampshire	76,000 00	Kentucky	267,010 56
Vermont	67,662 27	Missouri	427,000 00
Massachusetts	1,250,250 00	Ohio	847,580 58
Rhode Island	105,000 00	Indiana	169,905 00
Connecticut	459,000 00	Illinois	367,742 55
New-York	2,225,255 03	Michigan	142,103 55
New-Jersey	325,475 10	Wisconsin	120,575 38
Pennsylvania	1,353,763 78	Iowa	50,000 00
Delaware	22,000 00	Minnesota	8,017 33
Maryland	312,143 21	California	280,115 80
District of Col.	46,046 49		
Total			$9,067,538 77

The above are exclusive of receipts from corporations, from salaries, and from stamps.

The Steamship Caledonia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The wreck of the steamship *Caledonia* was sold at auction at Provincetown, to-day, for $11,000. THOS. NICKERSON was the purchaser.

THE PEACE-MEDIATION PARTY IN WAR.

Parallels of History—Political Lunatics—Unconstitutionality of Partial Conventions—No Mediation Possible—No Peace Possible Without Results.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

There never was a war in which there was not a Peace party. Some men want peace on any terms. Some want to aid the enemy in their designs, and others are discouraged about success. In the Revolution, and in 1812-15, there were large Peace parties. But, the Peace party of the Revolution terminated in an extensive emigration to Nova Scotia and England. The Peace party of 1812-15, culminated in the Hartford Convention, and the subsequent exits of all its leaders from public trust and confidence. I am in hopes that if the present Peace party carry out its designs, the people, or the army, will give them rewards equally striking and instructive.

The people have a right to demand peace, if they please, on any terms. But, there is a constitutional mode of making peace, and that must be adhered to, if we have not made up our minds to abandon the Government. The States have no right to call partial Conventions for that, or any other purpose of partial proceeding, such as is now contemplated in Kentucky and Illinois. Nor have individuals any right to be negotiating with foreign Ministers with any such design. There is an express provision in the Constitution *prohibiting* any *agreement* between a *part of the States* on any subject. This extends to so simple a thing as a contract for lands, much more to any national affairs. It was put into the Constitution for the very purpose of preventing any two or more of the States from combining on any national objects. So, if I mistake not, (though I have not the statutes before me,) there is a statute against any individual negotiations with foreign States. So also the Constitution gives the sole power of making treaties to the President and Senate. Now, with these legal provisions before our eyes, I must say it seems a very superfluous exhibition of folly to be calling Conventions, or writing letters to M. MERCIER, or consulting with LOUIS NAPOLEON, about objects upon which those parties have not the slightest power and ought not to have the least weight. The Constitution has frowned upon all such attempts, and remanded those who have such designs to the tribunal of the people. And is not that the proper tribunal? If the people are indeed sovereign, upon what objects can their power and intelligence be better exercised than upon the concerns of peace and war? Is it not the flattest impudence to be running up the President's back stairs with private plans of peace? Is it not a flat violation of the Constitution for the Underwoods, Richardsons and Brights to be calling a Convention of three or four States to act upon national affairs?

Is it not as illegal as presumptuous, to be seeking the mediation of NAPOLEON, or any other piratic Government of Europe?

In the long Winter evenings in the country I read the TIMES—as well as many other good periodicals—with a good deal more closeness than I should in the various society of a city. I have read your editorials on the *Tribune*, the speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS and of CORNELL JEWETT. As to the two latter, I regard them simply as lunatics—JEWETT a very silly one, and PHILLIPS strong in his madness. I have heard PHILLIPS so much abused, and, in fact, so ill-treated, that I had almost come to his side. But I must give him up. Polished periods, classic style, and much information, are, after all, no apology for doctrines whose tendency is to set the community in a flame for no useful results. Negro equality is an impossibility in this country. Negro freedom is possible; but only so under conditions which shall assign them a locality of their own. Possibly this may be the case in the Gulf States, but more probably in a more distant region.

As to the position of the *Tribune*, I confess not to have found out what it is—either from your remarks, or what I have seen of its articles. What I do see of it I am opposed to, and so is the great body of people in the West. The idea of *mediation*, because we don't succeed in three or four months, is an absurdity. If we had begun right, we should have ended the war last October; but since both statesmen and Generals utterly misunderstood the situation of the country, we must suffer the penalty of their mismanagement. Strong points have been fortified, and we must take them systematically; but we can take them, and when taken, the rebel military organization will be substantially broken up. MITCHEL would have taken Knoxville and Chattanooga in the Fall of 1861, with 10,000 men, but he was not allowed to. I have no doubt ROSECRANS would have taken Richmond while MCCLELLAN was lying in front of Manassas; but that was not our destiny. It was our doom to exhaust folly, madness and stupidity before we came down to reason and common sense. This is one way of solving problems; it is the only way in which democratic Governments ever proceed; but they are the strongest in the end. We have never, since the war begun, been as well off as we are to-day, and we shall, with occasional mishaps, go on to final success. But who can mediate? Who can make peace? Who can draw a line? Literally, nobody. I have been entirely right, as you know, in assuming from the beginning that there could be no European intervention; and there can be no practical mediation. What patriotic American, of any kind, would listen to the mediation of NAPOLEON? Did the world ever hold a more shameless pirate than LOUIS NAPOLEON? Read his letter to Gen. FOREY: it is enough to disgust a Chinese Mandarin; it throws the mask from all decency, and tells the world that public robbery is the deliberate business of a Christian nation. *That*, however, is his own business; though mediation is ours. But mediation from France (unless already offered) we need not expect. Every ship which goes from Mexico tells of disasters, which it will take all the shrewdness of NAPOLEON to repair. France will soon be in a crisis, which will leave no time or thought to meddle with the United States. English public opinion is rapidly coming to our side, and notwithstanding all the silliness of our peace-mongers, they will be able to do nothing—literally nothing. From the rebels, they have no hopes; for they are as insane as WENDELL PHILLIPS. The fact is, however blessed a thing peace is, (and I do not underrate it,) the peace-mongers—whether Tory or loyal—must wait the final issue of battle. You said an entirely true thing, in saying that this is one of the contests *which must be fought out*. There is no other issue.

The aspects of Tory politics, I do not just now understand. I gave WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, RICHARDSON & CO. credit for a great deal more sagacity than they seem to manifest. I did not believe that any politicians, after our political experience, would dare to risk themselves in following the Hartford Conventionists or Carolina Tories. But we should not complain. They are doing a salutary work. They are giving us Republican Senators we might not otherwise have had. They are turning all the Democrats of the army against them. This is what we might not have done in a mere political contest. I have seen extremes beget extremes, and knowing the hearty patriotism of the great body of the people, am never sorry to see my opponents resort to measures which excite the popular indignation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Variable Weather—The Naval Arrangements—The Steamer Captured at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

Cairo should be termed the Hatteras of the West. There is literally no dependence to be placed in the weather, and like that proverbially stormy locality upon the Atlantic, the temperature is more capricious and the changes more sudden and disagreeable than any place I have visited. The rain is like the Scotch mist, which wets an Englishman through in five minutes; and the cold is of that raw, chilling description, which makes one feel that he has been wrapped in a hydropathic wet-sheet. There were two or three days of freezing cold, beginning on Monday, which enables the citizens to venture about the streets without the danger of losing their boots and shoes in the deep and tenacious mud with which the city is encompassed. Last evening, a snow-storm from the northeast set in, and continued through the night. Snow fell to the depth of six inches upon an average, and it is still lightly falling. When this melts, the mud will be deeper and stickier than ever. An invalid would never be sent away from Cairo for a *change* of climate, for here he can realize all the mutations of the seasons, from Siberian frost to tropical heat, and all in the same week. It is not strange, therefore, that here thrive all the complaints incident to the low alluvial districts of the Mississippi Valley. Such a place is no location for a military or naval depot, were it not for the very central and advantageous position it occupies at the junction of two great rivers which afford direct and easy communication with the vast country which they drain. It is evident that the Navy Department have had these circumstances in view in the establishment of this depot.

Everything pertaining to this Department here is afloat, excepting the heavy guns which have been sent by railroad, and are waiting to be put on board of the vessels requiring them. Should an order come from the Department at Washington to transfer the Naval Depot to Memphis, or any other place below, the whole establishment, being afloat, could be removed thither in a day. It would only be necessary to cast off the chains which hold the various wharf-boats to their moorings alongside of the levee, and a half-dozen steamboats would easily move them, with all their paraphernalia of war, their offices and stores, to any desired locality. But for the unhealthiness of the climate and the surroundings, however, the location is doubtless one of the best and most convenient afforded on the Western waters. We have rumors from time to time of the rebels intending to come and take the place, but it is needless to state that Commander PENNOCK has every provision made to give the enemy a warm reception, should they venture upon the rash experiment. If anything of the kind is attempted, it will, no doubt, be some midnight raid for the purpose of destroying the public property. Effective gunboats are always on hand, or within call, and a vigilant guard, both afloat and ashore, is always on duty. The fort, known as Fort Cairo, upon the point formed by the two rivers, commands the approaches to the town. There was formerly a mud fort, called Fort Holt, on the Kentucky side, mounting five guns, but it is now dismantled. The eighteen cannon formerly placed upon Bird's Point have also been withdrawn as unnecessary.

A small sidewheel steamer, called the W. A. Knapp, named after the editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, has just been captured at Island No. 10, by the gunboat *New Era*, stationed at that place. She was bound down the river, and, as is believed, was going on a kind of trading voyage up the Obion River, or to some other part of the rebel dominions. She had arms, whisky, salt, dry goods, quinine, morphine and other goods on board, *not on any manifest*. The Captain feigned blissful ignorance of what he had on board, or anything as to the nature of the voyage. She was, consequently, seized and towed to Cairo. Capt. PENNOCK has taken charge of the boat and the property on behalf of the Government. It is a nice little prize for the officers.

The War Department have directed the erection of comfortable barracks here for the accommodation of our own troops, and for the rebel prisoners which are sent here from time to time. The buildings will be of a more permanent description than those heretofore put up here.

DE SOTO.

Burning of a Union Gunboat at Cairo—Narrow Escape of a Portion of the Crew—Loss About Fifty Thousand Dollars.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863.

The Western flotilla are minus another gunboat. The *Glide*, No. 5, which came up for supplies only four or five days ago, and which was lying alongside of the naval inspection boat, took fire at about 5 o'clock this morning, accidentally, and was totally destroyed, with all she had on board. She belonged to what is called the "Mosquito fleet," but was one of the largest and best vessels of her class, carrying six twenty-four pounder howitzers. She had a large supply of ammunition on board, but no stores except what belonged to the vessel. It seems there was an insufficient watch on board, and the weather being very cold, the contrabands had received permission to build a fire in the ash-pan in front of the boiler, to warm themselves; there being only one thickness of brick between the pans and the main deck, on which the boilers are situated, the great heat charred through the deck and set the whole on fire. The fire might have been extinguished but for the bungling use of the water, which, instead of being thrown against the fire *from the hold*, was simply dashed down the hatchway, from which the flame was slightly issuing when discovered. The fear of explosion of the magazine prevented the workmen from going below for the purpose.

The vessel, as soon as found to be on fire, was cast off immediately, to prevent the flames from communicating to the naval wharf boat and the inspection boat, alongside of which she was moored. At this time, it seems, there were five persons on board, either asleep, or unconscious of their danger—three of the colored crew, a white sailor and a colored woman. The steam-tug *Dahlia*, which towed the burning boat into the stream, took off three of these when she cast loose from the burning wreck, and afterward returned, and with great difficulty, rescued, as was supposed, the last person on board. Shortly afterward a woman was seen rushing out from the burning deck, and with uplifted hands and piteous screams for help, making toward the wheel at the stern. The fire by this time had reached the powder, and boxes of musket cartridges were occasionally exploding, sending the flying fiery timbers in all directions. The danger that the entire magazine would momentarily explode, rendered approach to the steamer extremely hazardous. Still, there stood the wretched woman, imploring to be rescued, her cries being heard above the roar and crash of the conflagration and the exploding powder. The Captain of the tug ran as near as he could now get, the burning steamer having now touched the bar near the opposite shore, and hallooed to the woman to jump overboard. At this time she was clinging to the paddlewheel, and almost wholly surrounded by the devouring element. No human power could have saved her, but in another moment the boat swung round by the force of the current, bringing her stern near the shore, when the poor creature made a desperate spring and reached the bank. She was somewhat scorched by the flames, but not seriously injured. She was scared, however, out of a seven years' growth.

To the promptness and efficiency of Capt. PENNOCK and his officers, who were immediately on the spot, and directing operations, is due the safety of the whole naval establishment, which was in great danger of falling a prey to the flames. Capt. PENNOCK will institute a strict investigation into the circumstances of the fire, and the manner in which the watch was kept on board the gunboat.

The *Eastport* is having her battery taken out, and will have to go on the ways at Mound City, from which she had just been launched. When the Government captured this vessel from the rebels, they were like the man that drew the elephant in the lottery. Had the rebels blown her up, they would have conferred a lasting benefit on Uncle Sam. What her fitting up and repairs have cost would have purchased a first-class gunboat.

DE SOTO.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Flag of Truce—The Question of Exchanging Officers—Hotel Bills in the South—The Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers—Recruiting Negroes in the Department, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here to-day from City Point, James River, bearing Capt. MANN, of the Third New-York, as truce officer, with 369 returned prisoners, including a number of captured civilians, and several ladies. Capt. MANN was informed by a note from Major OULD, rebel Exchange Commissioner, that all the military and civil prisoners at that time in Richmond were forwarded, but that several hundred were still on the way from different portions of the Confederate States. Col. A. B. MOORE and Lieut. J. DEWOLD, taken Dec. 7, were the only commissioned officers returned. Lieut. PULLEY, of the English naval steamer *Petrel*, bearer of dispatches from the British Consuls at Charleston and Richmond to Lord LYONS, was also on board.

The question of returning commissioned officers taken after JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation of Dec. 12 still remains in abeyance. Of these Col. MOORE states that there are 23 now in Richmond. This is the same officer who was charged by sundry papers with unnecessarily giving up his command at Hartsville, Tenn. He is indignant at the imputation, and purposes seeking justification. He repeats the frequent assertion that Eastern Tennessee is highly loyal.

Hotel bills at Richmond were $6 a day, and at Charleston $5 a day, Confederate money, according to the statements of those recently in those cities. English sovereigns or American half-eagles were taken at $15 each. Both cities present very much the appearance existing before the war, except that nearly all the men wear uniforms. Ladies are abundant, and promenade as usual. Stores appear to be doing a remunerative business. Theatres are nightly well filled, and a general gaiety or indifference exists upon the future. The *New-York* proceeds immediately to Annapolis, to discharge her passengers. She will then return here, on her way again to City Point.

Exception has been taken by sundry officers of the Ninety-ninth New-York, stationed between Norfolk and Suffolk, to a letter of mine during last week in the TIMES, in which I charged certain privates of the regiment with kidnapping negroes and selling them to Secessionists outside of our lines. This fact was acknowledged by several officers, and the occurrences are a matter of notoriety. I can only, therefore, reiterate the statement, but at the same time by no means inculpate the regiment at large, which contains, among both officers and men, accomplished and estimable soldiers. I charged the regiment, also, as a body, with cruel and unmanly treatment of negroes, but did not inculpate them individually. A negro once killed a member of the regiment, and his whole race have been made to feel their revenge. They might as well wreak their vengeance on the white race, in case a white man should have murdered one of their number. Soldiers are usually young and unthinking, and naturally imbibe the vulgar and ungenerous prejudice against an unfortunate race which they everywhere find.

Mention has been made of the recruitment of negroes in this department for the United States army. Though Gov. ANDREW has requested Mr. WILDER, Superintendent of contrabands here, to ascertain how many colored men are willing to enlist, no recruitment has taken place. Gen. DIX would naturally concur in any measure of the kind ordered by the Government, but as yet has received no communication on the subject from the War Department. From three to four hundred negroes who have been spoken to unofficially, by different individuals, have signified their readiness to enter the service when required.

Gen. DIX contemplates making excellent use of all negroes, male and female, in his department, who have no employment. He has appropriated, for the present year only, several farms, with excellent soil, abandoned by rebel owners, and has already placed a number of blacks upon them, who will receive the proceeds of the crops in lieu of wages, after deducting expenses. Gen. DIX is most efficiently aided in the details of this enterprise by Dr. BROWN, of Boston, who is now on Craney Island, superintending a large number.

N.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1863.
1 o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and Aldermen [illegible], Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Lent.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Memorial of [illegible] Lowry, in relation to his improvement in fire hydrants and stop-cocks.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Committee.

By the same—

Offer of the Lutheran Cemetery to donate to the Mayor, &c., a plot of land in their Cemetery, in which to bury deceased Union Soldiers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

AN ORDINANCE

To amend chapter thirty-seven of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "Of Carts and Cartmen, Dirt Carts, Public Porters and Carriage Carts."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty, of article one, of chapter thirty-seven, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 20. The prices or rates to be taken or charged for the loading, transportation and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:

Oils, molasses, and all wet casks, containing less than twenty-five gallons—for every load	0 50
Of twenty-five, and under fifty, gallons, for every load	0 63
Of fifty, and under one hundred, gallons, for every two	0 37
Of one hundred gallons and upwards, for every one hundred gallons	0 62
Sugar, tobacco, copperas, and all dry casks of under one thousand pounds weight, for every load	0 50
Of one thousand pounds and under one thousand five hundred pounds, each	0 37
Of one thousand five hundred and under two thousand pounds, each	0 62
Of two thousand pounds and upward for every hundred pounds, and other ponderous articles of one thousand pounds weight, and upward at the same rate	0 07
Hay, loose, per load	1 12
Brick, when handled and piled, per load	0 63
Hoop-poles, loose, per load	0 37
Timber and lumber, per load	0 47
Hemp, loose, for every one thousand two hundred pounds	0 62
Beef and pork, for every five barrels	0 50
Calves, sheep and lambs, per load	0 47
Coal, per ton	0 62
Coal, per half chaldron	0 62
Cotton, for every three bales	0 50
Earthenware, loose, per load	0 62
Oil floor cloths, in boxes or rolls, of less than ten feet in length, per load	0 45
Of ten feet and less than fifteen feet in length, each	0 45
Of fifteen feet and less than twenty feet in length, each	0 62
Of twenty feet and less than twenty-four feet in length, each	0 77
Of twenty-four feet and upward, as may be agreed on	—
Plaster of Paris, loose, per ton	0 77
Salt, for every twenty bushels	0 45
Cut stone, per load	0 47
Slates or tiles, per load	0 47
Household furniture, loose, per load	0 62
For loading, unloading, and housing furniture, in the removal of families, extra per load	0 62
Bedding tied up, chests, trunks and boxes, per load	0 50
Cassia, in mats, per one hundred mats	0 37
Anchors of three hundred pounds weight, per load	0 50
Of three hundred pounds weight and upwards, per one hundred pounds	0 12
Chain cables, of under one thousand pounds weight, per load	0 62
Of one thousand pounds weight and upwards, per one hundred pounds	0 07

[illegible]

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[illegible]

Committee on Roads.

[illegible]

Committee on Finance.

[illegible]

Committee on Fire Department.

[illegible]

REPORTS.

[illegible]

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

[illegible]

MOTIONS.

[illegible]

PETITIONS RESUMED.

[illegible]

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

[illegible]

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

[illegible]

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board [illegible] order of business.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[illegible]

MOTIONS RESUMED.

[illegible]

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

[illegible]

J. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

REPORTS.

[illegible]

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

[illegible]

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible]

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, permitting Wm. C. Rhinelander, surviving executor of Wm. Rhinelander, to construct a pier at the foot of [illegible]-street, North River, to extend from the present bulkhead on West-street to the Commissioners' line, [illegible], be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick [illegible], Assignee, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-three dollars, the same being intended as a remission of the penalty charged against contract for sewer in Fifty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for over-time, the said sum to be paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from Colonel Maidhof, Eleventh Regiment New-York National Guard, tendering to the Mayor and Common Council a review and marching salute on the Twenty-third of February.

Received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to streets opened.

Received and referred to Committee on Street Opening.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to ferry leases.

Which was received, and referred to Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, relative to appointments of Clerks, &c.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the President of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, transmitting the thirty-eighth Annual Report of that institution for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, relative to the Court-martial of Major-General Fitz John Porter, with resolutions—first, requesting a copy of the proceedings of the Court-martial; second, stigmatizing the action of the Court as designed as a persecution; third, expressive of sympathy with and confidence in General Porter; fourth, inviting General Porter to the hospitalities of the City; and fifth, directing that the preamble and resolutions be transmitted to General Porter.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gay, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of William Irving and others, to have money refunded, which was overpaid, in the matter of the curbing, &c., of Seventy-ninth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets, be flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that crosswalks be laid on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton [illegible]

Which was laid over.

[illegible]

REPORTS.

[illegible]

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[illegible]

the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to pave Lafayette-place with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Petition of the proprietors of the Novelty Works for permission to extend their pier, with resolution that the proprietors of the Novelty Works be authorized and permitted to construct or extend the pier asked for in the foregoing petition, the work to be done entirely at their own proper cost and expense, and to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that a Committee of five from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Birthday of Washington.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the Inspector of Street Vaults and Areas be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to provide for a special agent in the Public Administrator's Bureau, to take especial charge of the estates of deceased soldiers.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company number Forty-two, the same to be built on the site now occupied by said Company.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to John W. Ladue to erect a stand in front of number six hundred and sixteen Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of property owners to have nuisances in Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, abated.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the City Inspector, with power.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for alterations and repairs to house of Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve, and that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to carry out the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Preamble, reciting that the late appointment of Commissioners of Deeds has deprived the City Inspector's Department of a Commissioner, and one being actually required for the business of said Department, with resolution that William R. W. Chambers be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that copies of the preamble and resolution passed December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the death of Colonel James H. Bull and others, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, be engrossed and transmitted to the families of deceased.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Tracey, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, for services rendered as attendant to the Fifth District Court, from the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting preamble relative to the presentation to the City, by Henry H. Dawson, of Morrisania, of the entire series of reports which were made by the Treasurer of the "Vestry" of the City to the several military Commandants thereof, during the period of the occupation of the City by the royal forces, under Generals Howe, Clinton and Carleton, with resolution, first, tendering the thanks of the City to Mr. Dawson for his present; second, directing the preamble and resolution to be transmitted to Mr. Dawson; and, third, appropriating five hundred dollars as remuneration to Mr. Dawson for the labor expended in searching for and illustrating the papers referred to.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Bill of A. T. Stewart, for articles furnished for the funerals of Colonel Bull, Major Morgan, and Captain Hoagland.

(By Board of Aldermen, bill ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Preamble, with resolution, that Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, excepting that portion of the carriage-way laying within the rail tracks, the said improvement to be made under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the expenses to be borne, half by the City, and the remainder assessed upon the property benefited, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, to be flagged a space four feet wide, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalk be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-one, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause to be erected a new fence around the Corporation yard in Jane-street, said fence to be twelve feet in height.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Communication from the City Inspector, with ordinance for the purpose of securing that the removal of human remains interred within the City limits shall hereafter be only under permission from the City Inspector, and after public advertisement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Eighth-avenue, both sides, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged where not already done, and reflagged where necessary, so as to make the same eight feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the ordinance annexed therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the resolution approved by His Honor the Mayor, May two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing and directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new engine for the use of Engine Company number fifty, be amended to read, "steam fire-engine."

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, also in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a joint committee of three members from each Board be appointed to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of the Birthday of Washington, (February twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) and that the sum of —— be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through this resolution.

(By Board of Aldermen, amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through the resolution authorizing the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and as amended adopted.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—16.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, Keenan, The President, Repper, Joyce—5.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently,

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be again considered.

Which was carried.

The same was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of Soldier's Families for the Seventh Senatorial District, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—29.

Negative—The President, Councilman Gross—2.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Dunlap, for forty-eight dollars, and Dennis Duane for forty-three dollars, for services rendered as keepers of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays, as per bills annexed, and charge the same to appropriation for lands and places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Gross, Russell—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, on the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Councilman Gross asked unanimous consent to present a report from the Committee on Law.

Which consent was granted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Joyce—15.

Negative—Healy, Keenan, The President, Repper, Brandon, Russell—6.

He then presented the following report:

Report of Committee on Law in favor of granting use of Chamber to Supreme Court, Special Term.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Houghtalin, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, McConnell, Repper, Gaw, Brandon, Russell—9.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An Act for the Construction, Regulation, Maintenance and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed April nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount of three hundred thousand dollars of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be amended, by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Councilman Houghtalin moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike from such motion the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The question recurred on the motion above of Councilman Gross, to strike out three hundred thousand dollars, and insert one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved to strike from the resolution the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and insert in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hall moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Resolution, That the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilmon Haviland moved that said resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Also, that the salary of the Second Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, be fixed at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Councilman Webster moved, as an amendment to the proposed amendment, to add thereto the words following, viz.: "Also, that the salary of the Third Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be fixed at one thousand dollars, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Which was carried.

The question then recurred on the motion of Councilman Haviland as amended on motion of Councilman Webster.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of the City of New-York, to be applied toward the erection of a new orphan asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate for the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be directed to include therein the above-mentioned amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instruction that when they shall have the ordinance making the annual appropriations under consideration, the above sum, for the purpose named, be inserted therein.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order number forty-six, being an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union.

Councilman Brandon moved that the ordinance be considered by sections.

Which was carried.

The first eight sections were read and adopted without amendment.

Section nine having been read,

Councilman Webster moved to amend such section by inserting after the words "Lieutenant-Colonel," the words, "or any other line officer."

Which was lost.

And the section was accepted without amendment.

Section ten having been read,

Councilman Brandon moved to strike out the whole of such section, and substitute therefor the following, viz.:

Sec. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children, and widowed mothers, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

Which was carried.

And the section as substituted was adopted.

Section eleven having been read,

Councilman Hayes moved to strike out the whole of such section and substitute therefor the following, viz.:

Sec. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants; and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the number of applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred, the Comptroller may, if he shall deem it necessary, employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of applicants in any Ward shall exceed one thousand five hundred, the Ward Committee may, if they deem it necessary, employ two Assistant Visitors. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committee, and also to attend to the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the days designated for the payment of persons from their respective Wards. The compensation of the Visitors shall not exceed two dollars per day each.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

The motion of Councilman Hayes was lost, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McConnell, Brice—7.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—14.

And the original section was adopted.

Sections twelve to fifteen, inclusive, were read and adopted without amendment.

Section sixteen having been read,

The President moved that said section be stricken out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accomodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding three clerks and one interpreter and auditor for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters or janitors shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of thirty-six dollars per month.

Which was carried.

And the section as substituted was adopted.

The President moved that the ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following additional section, viz.:

Sec. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the Police to assist in carrying out the provisions of the ordinance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the ordinance be further amended by adding thereto the following additional section, viz.:

Sec. 18. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to employ a suitable person, at an expense not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, to obtain from the several regiments now at the seat of war correct rolls of the present members of the said regiments, the names of those who have been killed or died, and of the deserters, that when said information shall been obtained, a copy thereof be furnished to each Assistant Treasurer.

Which was lost.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that when the Board adjourn they do so to meet on Thursday next, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new roof to be placed on that portion of Clinton Market known as the fish market, and the same to be done immediately.

Councilman Hayes moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And the same to be done by contract."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of taking up General Order number thirty-seven, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a house on their present site, for the use of Engine Company number One, to be similar to the house occupied or ordered to be built for Engine Company Number Thirty-two.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Hayes—1.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for the strengthening of the defences and the protection of the harbor of New-York.

Councilman Haviland moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such ordinance be concurred in.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be laid over and printed in the minutes.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that section one of such ordinance be amended by striking out all preceding the words, "the said Board shall organize," and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

Section 1. A Board of Commissions to consist of twelve members, of whom His Honor the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen shall be four, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created to act for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City as hereinafter provided.

The President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen are hereby authorized to appoint, from each of their respective bodies, four persons, who, together with the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Councilmen, as aforesaid, are hereby severally constituted and declared to be members of the said Commission, and it shall be their duty to meet within five days after the passage of this ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon then moved as an amendment that section one be so altered as to provide that the Commission shall include the Rresidents of the two Boards, and each Board to elect four additional members.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon then moved to amend section one so that the President of the Board of Councilmen should constitute one, and that four members should be selected by this Board, one from each Senatorial District.

Without putting the question on such amendment,

The President put the question on the motion of Councilman Haviland that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said ordinance be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnel, Repper, Houghtalin, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, The President, Haviland, Gaw—4.

During the call of the roll,

Councilman Brandon raised the point that the question on his last amendment alone had not been taken.

The President stated that the call having been commenced, the amendment could only be put by a reconsideration of the vote on the adoption, after it should be decided.

Councilman Hayes moved that the vote on the adoption be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon then renewed his motion to amend (as last above.)

Which was lost.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such ordinance was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joice—21.

The President here announced the following on the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Twenty-second of February:

Councilmen Hayes, McConnell, Brice, Gross, and Houghtaling.

Councilman Sandford moved, that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. non-enumerated, 57. Enumerated, 90, 91, 93, 93½, 94, 95, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 2, 23, 34, 35, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 2838, 2067, 2173, 2859, 2555, 2561, 2562, 1814, 1696, 2794, 1984, 2576, 2037, 2509, 2818, 315. Part II.—Nos. 934, 1000, 1490, 1492, 1500, 1512, 1530, 1534, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1554, 1556, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 280, 842, 52, 154.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 853, 1553, 1146, 1447, 1127, 3111, 1495, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1453, 799. Part II.—Nos. 1570, 1482, 1684, 800, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738.

Interesting to Landlords and Tenants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Sheldon Burwell vs. *Thomas Fisher, et al.*—This case was tried last week before Mr. Justice ALLEN. It appears that the defendants some time in 1841, made a lease to the plaintiff of premises near the corner of Centre and Worth streets for a period of twelve years, containing a covenant either to renew the lease for a further period of twelve years, at a rent to be estimated by arbitration, or to pay for the improvements or buildings which plaintiff should put upon the leased lot, and if a new lease was given it was to contain a like covenant to pay for the improvements at the end of the term.

Plaintiff went on under the lease, and put up a brick building, valued at some $3,000, and at the end of the first term it appears the parties did not think the ground rent should be increased, and verbally agreed that the tenant might go on under the old lease without any formal renewal. And the plaintiff being the tenant, did go on under the old lease and such verbal understanding, for about eight or nine years; when by the widening of Worth-street the premises in question became corner premises, and more valuable; and then the defendants claimed that after the first term of the lease had expired, plaintiff became a tenant at will, or from year to year, and gave plaintiff notice to quit last May. They also claimed that he had no right to hold the premises until he was paid for the improvements, but that he must sue on the covenant in the lease to recover for those.

The plaintiff brought this action to compel the defendants to perform the verbal agreement to renew, on the ground that it was a partially performed agreement, and was thus taken out of the statute of fraud.

The Court held that there was a verbal agreement to renew or continue the original lease, acted upon between the parties, and which could be enforced, and gave judgment for plaintiff, directing the renewal or the specific performance.

G. W. Parsons for plaintiff; P. S. Crooke for defendants.

Interesting Practice Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Francis Skinner et al. vs. *George H. Stuart et al.*—This case involves some nice questions of practice, in which the profession must feel an interest. It has just been argued at General Term, on an appeal by defendants from a judgment in favor of plaintiff, upon defendants' demurrers.

The plaintiffs and part of the defendants are attaching creditors of a Tennessee firm, Shepherd & Moore. The attachments were all in the hands of the Sheriff of this county when this action was commenced. The defendants, Stuart & Co., as bankers, had and have, as is alleged, large amounts of money and intangible property in their hands, upon which it is averred all the attachments were levied by serving notices of the levy under the code; but they refused to deliver the money or property to the Sheriff under the attachments. After the attachments were levied, Shepherd & Moore sold all their interest in the property to one of the defendants. It is claimed that one of the defendants, who had issued the first attachment, had commenced his action before his claim had matured or become due. The plaintiffs and other attaching creditors, who are defendants, had attachments in different orders of priority.

After plaintiffs recovered judgment in their original action against Shepherd & Moore, they issued execution, and charged the property in execution.

They then brought this action stating the facts and asking that defendants, Stuart & Co., be required to pay and deliver over to the Sheriff, to enable the Sheriff to distribute among the parties as the Court should direct.

Stuart & Co. and other defendants, attaching creditors, demur by different counsel, and claim, first, that the action should be brought by or in the name of the Sheriff; second, that he should at least be a party to the action, either plaintiff or defendant; third, that the defendants, attaching creditors, should have been invited to be coplaintiffs, &c.; and, finally, that plaintiffs have no cause of action to be sustained in their own names.

The case was argued at Special Term before Mr. Justice ALLEN, who delivered an able opinion, which, we understand, is reported.

The principal question of general interest appears to be, whether judgment creditors can, in such cases, bring actions in their own right, or whether they must go through the ceremony of suing in the name of the Sheriff, or of getting the Sheriff to sue. It is understood to be a sort of pioneer case, and is certainly one of much interest. It is to be presumed the Appelate Court will give it due consideration.

Geo. W. Parsons appeared as counsel for plaintiffs; Andrew Boardman, A. R. Dyett and Mr. Nichols represented the defendants, who demurred.

Gas for the Gramercy Park Hotel—Statute of Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

The Manhattan Gaslight Company vs. *Charles Ely.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $578 58, due for gas furnished on the requisition of H. S. Crocker to the Gramercy Park Hotel, in the City of New-York. The defendant was charged for the same, as surety for Crocker to the original contract with the plaintiffs, under which the gas was furnished, and which is set forth in the complaint, and was produced and read in evidence on the trial.

The defence was threefold, viz: the statute of frauds; a denial that the gas was furnished to Crocker; and payment.

Crocker signed, at the Company's office, the usual printed agreement to take gas, and underneath his name, the defendant placed his signature, followed by the word *surety*.

The defendant, on the trial before the Referee, contended that the agreement in the complaint is a special promise to answer for the debt or default of another, and that no note memorandum of such contract, expressing any consideration, was made in writing and subscribed by defendant, who is sought to be charged thereby; but on the contrary, was wholly without consideration.

A further defence of the defendant was that the proprietorship of the Hotel had passed into other hands when the gas sued for was furnished.

The Referee, Charles P. Kirkland, Esq., to whom the case was referred, reported in favor of defendant, and defendant had judgment for costs.

The Gas Company now appeal to the General Term. Appellants' points are:

Furnishing the gas by the plaintiffs, in compliance with the request of H. S. Crocker, was a sufficient consideration for the defendant's promise as surety. (Union Bank *vs.* Coster's Executors, 3 Comr., 210.)

In a simple contract the consideration must appear on the face of the writing, or in other words, be expressed in it, but need not be in any particular form; it is enough if, from the instrument, by reasonable construction, the consideration can be collected. Collateral facts or surrounding circumstances to which the promise has reference, may be looked at to give effect to the contract. A consideration *implied*, or inferred from the terms of the instrument, is as effectual as if expressly appearing on its face. (Douglass *vs.* Howland, 24 Wend., 35.)

The liability of the defendant as surety thus assumed was not limited as to time; and as to amount, it extended to the full quantity of the gas supplied under the request. It could be terminated only by notice to the plaintiffs, and no arrangement between the defendant and Crocker, or change of occupants of the hotel, would relieve the defendant without such notice.

The request to supply gas was continuous, and the promise to pay and the obligation of the defendant, as surety, were, of course, continuous also. (Gates *vs.* McRee, 13 New-York R., 232.) Decision reserved.

Fitch & Meeks for appellants; Luther R Marsh for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Beadleston, &c., vs. *Decker, &c.*; *Donaldson* vs. *Hillyer*; *Curtis* vs. *Van Eten*; *Curtis* vs. *Hallett*; *Potter* vs. *Hodges*; *Potter* vs. *Hodges*; *Oppenheimer* vs. *Valentine*; *Merritt* vs. *Metallic Oil Company*; *Lawrence* vs. *Wilson*.—Orders granted.

In re Application of Bertine.—Francis Henrique Esq., appointed Guardian *ad litem*.

Chittenden vs. *Gabriel, &c.*—Interrogations allowed and commission directed.

Peterson vs. *Elferson et al.*—Motion to set aside order of arrest denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event, &c., &c., &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 19, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67...Reg.	98	20	N. Y. Cen. R.	119
30,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	95	217	do	119¼
27,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97¼	100	do b30.	119½
17,000	do	97⅛	300	do	119⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	91	100	Erie Railway	77
500	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W.L. ½ y'rly.	94	400	do	77⅛
6,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes Feb & Aug.	102⅝	100	do	77⅜
			100	do b5	77⅜
			100	do s10	77⅜
3,000	do. Oct. & Apl.	103⅛	200	do	77⅛
15,000	do. Oct. & Apl.	103¾	1000	do	77⅜
15,000	Brook. C. W. L.	118	350	do b30	77⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96	100	do s30	77⅛
			50	do b30	78⅛
20,000	U. S. Dmd. Nts.	162	50	do b15	78
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '92	100½	100	Erie R. Pref. b4.	103
5,000	Ill. War Loan	103½	100	do	102½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62⅜	200	do	102⅜
13,000	do	62⅛	50	Hud. Riv. R	97½
2,000	Virginia State 6s	71½	100	do	97¾
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	100	do	97
5,000	Mo. State 6s	65⅜	100	do s60	96⅝
40,000	do	65¾	100	Harlem R	37½
500	Louisiana St. 6s	73	400	do	37¼
500	N. Y. C. 6s	117	600	do	37⅜
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	111⅜	200	do b30	37⅝
10,000	do	112	300	do	37½
1,000	Erie 5th M. B	107	20	Harlem R Pref	77
9,000	Hud. R. 3d m	111	800	do	77½
5,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.	68	300	do	77⅜
2,000	Mich. C. 8s conv. 1st M.S.F. Bds.	129	100	do s60	77
5,000	do	130	100	do s10	77¼
500	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	81	10	Second-avenue R	70
20,000	do b30	83½	100	Mich. Cen. R	97¼
9,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	71½	1200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	61
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42½	1500	do	61¼
8,000	Tol. & W. 1st m	100	400	do	61⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	90	100	do s10	61⅛
3,000	do	90½	100	do s30	61⅛
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92¼	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106
13,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87	15	Panama Railroad	182
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	83	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	93
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st B.	109	50	do s10	93⅛
3,000	do	109½	100	do b10	93½
50	Bank of Commerce	92½	50	do s10	93⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	96½	750	Clev. & Pitt R	72½
31	Commonw'h Bank	80	300	do b30	73
35	Park Bank	120	300	do b30	72¾
90,000	Amer. Gold	161½	300	do	72⅝
100,000	do	161¾	300	do s30	72¼
5,000	do s30.	161⅝	30	Clev. & Tol. R	93
50,000	do	161⅞	200	do	93½
120,000	do	162	700	do	94
150,000	do	162⅛	350	Chic. & R. I. R	94
10,000	do b30.	163	100	do	93⅞
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	130	200	do	93¾
450	Cumber. Coal Prf	20	200	do	93⅝
100	do	20½	250	do b30	94
200	Chic. & N. W. R	16¼	50	Del., L. & West. R	140
300	do	16	100	Mil. & P. DuC. R. 2Pr.	76
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	160	53	N. J. Cen. R	170
200	do b30	160	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R. b10	67
100	do	158½	300	do	67
375	do	158	50	A. & T. H. Pref. b15	70½
50	do b30	158½	100	do s10	70½
100	do b30	158	150	do	70⅜
325	do	157	100	do	70¼
50	Chi. & Alton R b30	63	100	do b30	70⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	29	Del. & Hud. C. Co	130
2,000	do	96	100	Cumb. Coal P	20
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97¾	50	do	20¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	91½	30	N. Y. Cen. R	119½
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes. Oct. & Apl.	103⅛	100	Erie Railway	77
			100	do s10	76¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96	200	do	76⅝
31,000	do	95¾	400	do	76¾
10,000	U. S. D. N	162¼	100	do	76⅝
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62½	200	do	76½
1,000	do	62	100	do s10	76⅝
5,000	do b30	62½	450	do	76⅝
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	100	do b30	76½
10,500	Cal. State 7s	131	50	do s30	76¾
5,000	Ill. War Loan	104	18	Hudson River R	96
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101½	50	do	96½
10,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	121½	80	Panama R	182
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	92	200	Harlem R	36
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	82½	100	do s10	35¾
2,000	do	82⅝	400	do	35¼
14,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	87	25	do	35⅜
20	Nassau Bank	103	500	do	35
100	Canton Co	26	200	Harlem R. Prefd	74½
50,000	Amer. Gold b30	164	300	do	74
5,000	do b30	164	11	Mich. Cen. R	96½
70,000	do	163⅞	300	M. S. & N. I. R	60⅜
10,000	do s30	163⅞	500	do	60¼
60,000	do	163½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	106
10,000	do b15	164⅛	40	Ill. Cen. Full S	92½
5,000	do b20	163¾	10	do	93
70,000	do	163⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R Scrip	92¾
20,000	do	163¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	71½
200,000	do	163⅝	200	do	71¼
25,000	do	163⅛	100	do	71
25,000	do	163	500	Clev. & Tol. R	93
200	Cary Imp. Co	10	200	do s10	93
100	Pac. M. S. Co b30	157½	100	do	93¼
150	do	157	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	93
100	do	156½	100	do	93¼
300	do	156	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref	83½
50	do b10	156	50	Alton & T. H. P	69
100	do	155¼	50	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	66
200	do	155	13	Mil. & P. Du C. R	39
50	do b10	154½	50	Alton & T. H. R	34½
100	do	153½	100	Chic. & N. W. R b30	16½
200	do	154			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. D. Nts	162½	100	Mich. Cen. R	97
18,000	do	162⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R	60⅛
235,000	American Gold	163⅛	850	do	60⅝
10,000	do b10	163⅛	900	do	61
10,000	do b10	164	100	do s3	61
50	Penn Coal Co	127	200	do	61⅛
3100	Erie R	77	100	Clev. & Pitt. R	72⅛
650	do	77⅛	700	do	72⅛
150	do b3	77⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. Rd	93⅛
200	Harlem R b3	36½	200	do	93⅛
100	do c	36¼	100	do	93⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref	76½	2000	do s30	93⅜
200	do	76⅛	300	Chi. & R. I. R	93⅛
600	do	76½	1000	do	93⅛
200	do	76⅛	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	66¼

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes	103	600	Harlem Railroad	35
390,000	Amer. Gold	162½	100	do s3	35¼
35,000	do	162⅛	200	do b3	35¼
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	64⅝	100	Reading R	90⅛
5,000	do	64½	850	M. S. & N. I. R	60½
10,000	do	64⅛	100	do	60⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	90	400	Clev. & Pitts. R	70⅛
150	Pacific Mail	153½	300	do b3	70½
425	do	153¼	300	do s3	70⅛
500	do s60	154	600	do	71
150	do	155⅛	6	Gal. & Chic. R	93
100	do	155⅜	400	do	93¼
300	do b3	155⅛	300	Clev. & Tol. R s30	93
1200	Erie Railway	76⅛	400	do	93¼
800	do b10	76⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R	93
200	do	76⅛	100	do s3	93⅛
300	do b10	76⅛	100	do	93⅛
100	Hud. R. R	96⅛	350	do	93¼
250	do	93⅛	100	Canton Co	25
200	Harlem R. Prfd	73⅞	150	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	66
500	do	74	50	do b3	66

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

The excitement in the Gold speculation was somewhat intensified to-day by the discussion of French mediation. The transactions were again very heavy in amount, and the price at one time touched 164 ℔ cent., although finally leaving off at 162⅝, as against 161½ ℔ cent. yesterday. The absence of financial news from Washington, of a definite nature, tended to keep up the rumors of yesterday—that the Senate and Secretary of the Treasury will yield to the House Bill in reference to legal tender United States Notes. We do not believe there is sufficient authority for such a conclusion, but until the matter is finally disposed of, the speculators for the rise in Gold and Fancy Stocks, especially in Gold, will enjoy the benefit of the widest, as well as wildest, rumors of the sum total to be authorized. Meanwhile the Share list to-day failed to respond to the buoyancy in Gold, and was partially damaged by the discussion of our Foreign relations. At the Second Regular Board a heavy feeling prevailed, and prices were 1@1½ ℔ cent. lower than earlier in the day. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the demand was steadier again, and the following figures were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The decline in Pacific Mail shares was at one time 8 ℔ cent. below last night's bidding, but 2 ℔ cent. of this was subsequently recovered. On the Railways, the final decline was 2 ℔ cent. on Harlem old, and 4½ ℔ cent. on Harlem preferred, but only ⅞ ℔ cent. on Erie. The Government Stocks are steady. Missouri 6 ℔ cents. weak.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	161⅛	162⅝	Harlem	37⅛	35¼
U.S.C.H. Notes	160⅛	162	Harlem Pref	78⅜	73⅝
Tennessees	63	62	Mich. Central	97⅛	96¼
Missouris	65⅜	64⅝	Mich. Southern	61	60⅜
N. Y. Central	119	118½	Mich. Guarant'd	106¼	105
Erie	77¼	76½	Illinois Central	93⅛	92¼
Erie Preferred	102⅝	102	Pittsburgh	72⅝	70⅛
Hudson	98¼	96⅛	Galena	94	93
Toledo	94	93¼	Rock Island	94⅜	92⅞
Pacific Mail	161⅛	155⅛	7-30 Tr. Notes	103	103

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Ocean	80
Merchants'	99	Mercantile	120
Mechanics'	105½	American Exchange	96½
America	112	Chatham	80
City	126	Metropolitan	102
Greenwich	190	Grocers'	90
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	Market	90
National	91	Nassau	102
Merchants' Exchange	85	Shoe and Leather	97
Seventh Ward	125	Corn Exchange	98½
Commerce	92½	Continental	85
Commerce Scrip Stock	90	Marine	130

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady in prices, and in good request:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub., '64	108	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. s. f	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
Erie firsts, '68	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie seconds, '79	125	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
Erie fourths, '80	111½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68
Erie fifths, '88	107	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hud. firsts, '69	121	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90½
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122	Gal. & Chi. seconds	114
Hud. thirds, '75	111	Clev. & Tol. s. f	110½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	116	New-Jersey C. seconds	117
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116½
Harlem thirds, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℔ c., '82	129½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	102	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	111½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	125	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82½

The price of Gold having advanced to 162⅞@163½ ℔ cent. this forenoon, the rate of Exchange on London was quoted at about 180 ℔ cent. The market for Money is steady at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing about $2,000,000 in Gold Coin on the 19th February interest on 7.30 ℔ cents. The fortunate holders of this half-yearly coupon realize in currency nearly 6 ℔ cent. for the 3.65 ℔ cent. paid in Gold; equal to 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for their investment at par.

A correspondent who makes the inquiry about Treasury Deposits is informed that 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum is still paid on money left with the New-York office for thirty days, returnable thereafter on ten days' notice from the depositor.

The attention of our financial readers is directed to the notice of sale of $300,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Road, advertised by the Trustees, Messrs. MASON, LORD and STOUT, in another column of this paper. Additional information can be had of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, 21 Nassau-street.

The following statement shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company during the month of January, 1863, compared with the same month of 1862:

	1863.	1862.
Received from coal	$239,639 78	$124,123 21
Received from merchandise	55,991 70	40,107 62
Received from travel, &c	40,053 59	28,085 04
Total	$335,685 07	$192,215 87
Transportat'n and all charges	202,345 16	112,831 51
Net profit for the month	$133,339 91	$79,384 36
Net profit previous 10 months	258,363 67	155,433 56
Total net profit 2 months	$391,703 58	$234,817 92

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Feb. 18, says:

"The Western banks are still withdrawing their circulation, and Indiana and Kentucky money is in demand at 3 to 5 premium. The returns of the Ohio banks for the three months ending the 1st of this month, compare with the previous returns as follows:

	Feb., 1863.	Nov., 1862.
Specie	$3,023,285	$3,370,131
Exchange	3,033,470	3,506,147
Bank Notes and U. S. Currency	3,813,363	2,930,607
Discounts	12,298,399	11,295,987
State and United States Bonds	3,768,819	3,608,317
Capital Stock	5,674,000	5,530,950
Safety Fund	1,588,826	1,584,326
Circulation	9,057,837	10,033,900
Individual Deposits	11,681,251	9,814,009

The specie and circulation of the several classes of banks compare as follows:

	Feb., 1863. Specie.	Feb., 1863. Circulation.	Nov., 1862. Specie.	Nov., 1862. Circulation.
Independent	$158,254	$669,288	$188,636	$738,416
Free	648,048	1,143,036	646,484	1,192,994
State Bank	2,216,982	7,216,513	2,535,010	8,102,512

These figures show that the banks have retired about one million of their circulation, in the three months, and lost over $300,000 of specie, which went to pay the interest on the State debt, no doubt."

The receipts of Flour and Grain at Milwaukee, from the first of January to the 14th of February this year, as compared with the same period in 1862, says the *Sentinel*, were as follows:

	Jan. 1 to Feb. 14, 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls	46,586	45,799
Wheat, bushels	603,921	809,563
Oats, bushels	55,314	23,824
Corn, bushels	41,309	24,283
Rye, bushels	21,291	15,656
Barley, bushels	15,212	2,368

The following statement shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store at Chicago, the 16th of February, as reported by the various warehouses to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, as compared with the previous week:

	Feb. 16. 1863.	Feb. 9. 1863.
Flour, bbls	55,826	55,863
Wheat, bush	1,346,354	1,265,177
Corn, bush	1,881,940	1,674,947

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $219,516 76, (including $91,000 for Customs;) payments, $932,529 53; balance, $8,228,489 20.

The Financial Problem.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to bring before the readers of your Money Article the following calculation:

I notice that our commercial transactions with foreign nations through this port for January, 1863, stand thus:

Total Exports, including Bullion	$19,695,358
Total Imports, including Bullion	15,739,576
Balance in favor of the United States	$3,955,782

At the Custom-house value of $4 84 per pound sterling, we have therefore imported goods to the value of about £3,248,994. I use sterling money, as being familiar to most of your mercantile readers.

As a set-off against this foreign debt, we have exported enormously of the products of the country, and in addition, rather over *one million dollars weekly* in specie. But as our produce has gone forward resolved into sterling at an average exchange of say 170, let us see how the account really stands:

Export of Produce	$15,070,784	at 170 equal to	£1,994,663
Export of Specie	4,624,574	at 116 equal to	897,008
Total	$19,695,358	equal to	£2,891,671
Imports, as stated above			3,248,994
Balance against the United States			£357,323

Other months may probably more or less compensate this, and set us nearer the right side, but we put the above before your readers, that they may not be too much elated when contemplating the immense disparity in National currency between our exports and imports, especially when we are deprived of the cotton and other Southern products as a counterpoise. As a fit addition to the foregoing remarks, I subjoin a comparison with last year of the present average price of one or two of our largest articles of export, upon which we mainly rely at this time, and which figure largely in our home consumption as well:

	1862.	1863.
Red Winter Wheat, ℔ bushel	$1 47	$1 73
Red Spring Wheat, ℔ bushel	1 38	1 65
State Flour, ℔ bbl	5 90	7 70
Indian Corn, ℔ bushel	64	95
Bacon, ℔ ℔	6¾	8¾
Butter, ℔ ℔	20	26
Cheese, ℔ ℔	6½	12

If, with the above advance, we are still short of meeting our foreign liabilities, I leave your readers to guess what further rise in prices will be needed to meet the same amount of imports six months hence, if it be finally decided to favor the country with three hundred millions additional "greenbacks."

MERCHANT.

Sales of Real Estate.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.—FEB. 18, 1863.

1 lot northeast corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., 25.5x100	$9,200
1 lot adjoining on avenue, 25x100	8,300
1 lot adjoining above, 25x100	7,900
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	7,800
1 lot adjoining in rear on 61st-st., 25x100.5	5,550
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5	4,050
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100.5	3,650 each.
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5	3,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5	3,100
FEB. 19.	
3 lots w. s. 4th-av., 25 feet south of 49th-st.	$4,250 each.
6 lots n. s. 48th-st., 120 feet west of 4th-av.	5,110 each.
9 lots n. s. 54th-st., 90 feet east of 4th-av.	3,150 each.
1 lot n. e. corner Lexington-av. and 57th-st.	5,250
6 lots s. s. 106th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.	500 each.
4 lots n. w. corner 2d-av., and 106th-st.	1,030 each.
4 lots adjoining in rear on 106th-st.	530 each.
4 lots adjoining the above	510 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 5,826 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,908 bags Corn Meal, 880 bushels Wheat, 3,300 bushels Corn, 3,560 bushels Rye, 40 bushels Barley, 9,633 bushels Oats, 123 bushels Malt, 6,531 pkgs. Provisions, and 990 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

AMERICAN BALE ROPE—Speculation and export demand caused considerable activity in this article, which has also been affected by the extreme high prices of other cordage. Sales of 2,000@3,000 coils have been made at 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔., cash, the latter rate being now the asking figures of a few holders, while others are expecting to realize 12c.@15c. by withholding their supplies for a short time.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Maracalbo, part at 33½c.@34c.; and 300 bags Santos at 34c. ℔ ℔. Market buoyant.

COTTON—Is inactive and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request, to-day, for shipment, home use, and on speculation, and prices have again advanced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 22,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 40; poor to choice extra State at $7 65@$8 10, chiefly at $7 70@$7 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 95@$8 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 10	@	$7 40
Extra State	7 65	@	8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@	9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 95	@	8 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 10	@	9 50
Extra Genesee	8 15	@	9 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 10	@	10 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand, and is dearer; sales 2,900 bbls., at $7 90@$8 35 for poor to good superfine; $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request, at rising prices; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $7 70@$9 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $5 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 93@$1 95; Amber Western, at $1 77@$1 81, the latter rate for choice; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 69@$1 78; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 71@$1 75; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 72; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 61, and Amber State at $1 82 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in active demand, at decidedly firmer rates. Sales since our last, 171,000 bushels, at 96½c.@98c., for shipping Mixed Western; 94c.@96c. for Eastern do.; 84c.@94c. for Unsound, and 98c.@$1 for White and Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in good request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales 8,400 bushels. Oats are in lively demand, including Canada, at 76c.@77½c.; Western, at 75c.@78c.; State, at 76½c.@78c., ℔ bushel. Barley is less active, at $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in request, at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in fair demand at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LIME—Was scarce, quiet and nominal.

METALS—Were in good request, and advancing.

MOLASSES—Sales, 175 bbls. New-Orleans, chiefly at 42c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at rising prices. Sales, 2,700 bbls., at $14 75@$14 95 for old Mess; $16 50@$17 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $17 75 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is actively sought after, at 7½c.@10c. ℔ ℔.; sales, 3,700 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c., ℔ ℔. Beef continues salable and steady; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Butter continues active and buoyant, at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in lively request, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ ℔. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Feb. 18, reviewing the Pork packing trade of the West thus far this season, says: "There seems to be little or no doubt that the packing at Chicago will reach our first estimate, 800,000; and, should this be the case, it is pretty certain that the increase in the number of hogs packed in the West the present season, as compared with last, will be fully *one million*. This is certainly remarkable, and a result wholly unexpected by the trade. The increase last season was unusual, and, indeed unthought of previously; because, in looking over the statistics of the pork crop in the West for twenty years, it was seen that the increase had been comparatively small, and the progress in the breeding of hogs slow up to 1860, notwithstanding the strong inducements held out on many occasions. It is in viewing, the case from this standpoint, that the increase since 1860 seems of such wonderful magnitude, and that the result is almost incredible. Iowa seems to be the State in which the most rapid strides have been made; for not only is the increase large at the packing points in that State, but the increase in the number shipped out of it to the East and Chicago, we are informed by our correspondents, is astonishingly large. We have not the letter of our correspondent at Burlington at hand, abut our impression is, that the shipments made from that point alone to Chicago this season were about 150,000 head."

RICE—Sales of 90 bags East India were made at $7 75@$8 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased to-day, to the extent of 1,250 bags, at 11¼c.@11¾c., mainly within the range, ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Were in more request and were a shade higher. Sales 1,800 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 165,000 ℔s., at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Find ready buyers at steadily advancing prices. The *Benefactor's* cargo of Japan Teas was formally offered for sale to-day, and about a fifth of it disposed of, by Messrs. BEEBE & BROTHER, corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street. The prices realized were as high as $1 03@$1 05 ℔ ℔., the quality being very fine.

WHISKY—Sales, 2,200 bbls., at 54½c.@56c., holders of Western now refusing 56c. and asking 58c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were generally more active, and rates firmer to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 barrels Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 95,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; 3,250 packages Provisions, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Lard Oil, at 22s. 6d., and, by steamer, 30 tons Clover Seed, at 70s. ℔ ton. For London—1,200 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 17,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; 550 bbls. Pork, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and 100 packages Bacon, at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—5,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8½d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow—400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl. For Hamburg—7,500 bushels Rye, on private terms, ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—100 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bremen—100 packages Provisions at 30s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Feb. 21	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Borussia* and *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

Port Royal	Fah Kee	Feb. 21.
New-Orleans	George Washington	Feb. 26.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, Doctress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

JOHN HOLDEN, PRINTER, WHO ARRIVED in New-York per ship *Albion*, Dec. 23, 1862, will please write to JOHN CROSS, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!! FAT BEEF!!!—The mammoth ox *Gen. McClellan*, together with several other fine cattle, will be offered for sale at Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st insts. Prices to suit the times.
WM. LALOR.

STEAM-ENGINE, SHAFTING, &c., FOR sale, with opportunity to lease the six large buildings, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., running through to Elm-st.; the engine is of 125-horse power and all in the best of condition, the buildings being well occupied with paying tenants for rent and steam-power. Apply to HALL, CORNELL & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat; length from 140 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 55 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COINS.—FOR SALE, A SMALL COLLECTION OF very rare and valuable coins, the property of the author of the New National Hymn. Some of them are of unparalleled historical interest. To be seen in the store No. 453 9th-av., near 38th-st.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—PERfect fac-simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent free by mail on receipt of $5 by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

WORTH $50.—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—BETSEY BAKER.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. COLLEEN BAWN—Afternoon and Evening.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway—JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

☞ THE TIMES IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by JOHN W. PITTOCK.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It has been positively stated in Washington that the attack on Charleston and Savannah is to take place on the 20th inst., (to-day.) The stories in certain papers about a thousand guns being in position at Charleston, are declared to be untrue by the Navy Department. They number two hundred and ninety in all, some of which, however, are of immense calibre.

A dispatch from Vicksburgh states that Gen. GORMAN is pursuing with energy the work of clearing out the Yazoo Pass, so as to make it navigable to the Blackwater. There is depth of water enough; but stumps, trees, and vegetation, choke up the passage. If the pass is cleared, it gives admission to the Blackwater; thence to the Tallahatchie; whence the boats can reach the rear of Vicksburgh *viâ* the Yazoo River. Gen. GORMAN has a strong picket force half a mile ahead of the working party, which has had several skirmishes with the enemy. Some were killed on both sides. The enemy were planting cannon at the important spot where the pass enters the Blackwater, and accumulating a force there. On Wednesday, Feb. 11, the clearing had advanced to within two miles of the point of junction with the Blackwater.

Late rebel news from the Department of the South indicates the greatest excitement in Charleston and Savannah, in anticipation of an attack upon one or the other, or both, of those places. BEAUREGARD issued a bombastic proclamation on the 18th, in which he announced to the inhabitants the imminence of an assault, and called upon them to rush to the defence of their homes, their altars, and the graves of their kindred, with any weapons they could procure.

It now appears from a report made by Admiral PORTER to the Navy Department, that the rebel steamer *Vicksburgh*, moored under the Vicksburgh batteries, was badly injured by the ram *Queen of the West*, when she "butted" her on her passage down. She has to be kept afloat with coal barges fastened to her side, and her machinery has been taken out preparatory to her destruction. The ram smashed her wheels and guards, and stove a large hole in her side.

We have again unwelcome news regarding the movements and operations of the rebel pirates. The *Alabama*, on the 27th ult., the day after she left Kingston, Jamaica, captured the brig *Chastelaine*, of Boston, bound from Guadaloupe to Cienfuegos. All her nautical instruments were taken out, besides $800 in gold, and she was then burnt. On the day previous she captured and burnt the bark *Golden Rule*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, and bound from this port to Aspinwall. She had on board goods belonging to Spanish, French and English shippers, but the Captain could not furnish evidence of the fact, the bills of lading having been forwarded to Aspinwall by steamer, so the whole was destroyed. The officers and crews of both these vessels were landed at San Domingo. The schooner *Hanover*, from Boston for Aux Cayes, was also captured and burnt by a privateer, thought to be the *Retribution*, on the 31st ult., near the Island of Hayti, where the crew were landed.

It is stated that as soon as Congress shall pass the measure authorizing the issue of letters of marque, three swift sailing, heavily armed steamers will start from this port after the *Florida* and *Alabama*. The *Retribution*, it seems to us, being only a sailing vessel, should be overhauled by some of our regular naval gunboats.

A dispatch dated Murfreesboro, Feb. 16, and approved by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, states that on Thursday, (Feb. 12,) Col. JAMES MONROE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, Gen. J. J. REYNOLD'S division, took with him 230 men of his own regiment, and 200 of STOKES' Tennessee cavalry, and started out to beat up the quarters of the enemy in the direction of Cainsville, four miles from the town. He encountered a body of rebel cavalry, belonging to MORGAN'S command, 600 strong. After a sharp conflict, he completely routed them, killing twenty, wounding a large number, and taking six prisoners. He also captured fifty horses, and destroyed nearly 300 stand of arms. During the action three of his men were wounded. It is definitely ascertained that JOHN MORGAN'S command, 3,000 strong, are near Cainsville.

The Kentucky House of Representatives on the 11th, rescinded its resolution passed the day previous inviting Commissioners from other State Legislatures to meet Commissioners appointed by that body at Louisville.

Gen. BUTLER had a grand reception in Baltimore, last evening, in the hall of the Maryland Institute, and made a speech, in which he reviewed the progress the Government has made in subduing the rebellion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, making a statement of the amount of Government Cotton sold at New-York. It appears from this statement that 3,325 bales and 1,779 bags have been sold, realizing $96,562. The credentials of Ex-Gov. MORGAN, as Senator from New-York, were presented. The President was called upon for a copy of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 4, 1861. A bill to provide for the collection and sale of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts, was introduced. The bills concerning the rank of Medical officers in the Navy, and to amend the act equalizing the grade of line officers in the navy, were reported back from the Naval Committee. A bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy was reported from the same Committee. The bill organizing a Signal Corps during the present rebellion was passed. The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was called up, and Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered a substitute, giving the President power, when Congress is not in session, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, etc. The Senate refused to strike out the third section of the original bill, providing for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, 27 to 13. The subject was debated at considerable length, but the bill was finally postponed without action. The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill was not agreed to—the disagreement being in reference to the mileage of members from the Pacific States. Another Committee was asked for. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered, and several important amendments were made.

In the House, the Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and others for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c., was considered, and, after some debate, rejected. A Committee of Conference was asked for. The joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, &c., was passed. The Senate bill providing for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation, was passed. No other business of importance was done before the recess. During the evening session the Senate bill providing for an Assistant Collector for the port of New-York, to reside in Jersey City, was passed. The Senate National Currency bill was then taken up and debated. Two efforts were made to have it referred to the Committee of the Whole, but they both failed. Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, supported the bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Assembly's amendments to the General Bounty bill were agreed to. The bill to confirm the acts of Supervisors regarding bounties was passed; also the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. A bill to promote enlistments was reported. It provides that volunteers now in the service shall receive $50 bounty on reënlistment for one year, or $75 for three years or the war. The bill to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in banking associations was ordered to a third reading. The bill to appoint a Receiver-General for the Trust Funds was sent to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate then adjourned until the evening of the 25th inst.

In the Assembly, the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State Canals was presented. Concurrent resolutions, previously adopted in the Senate, instructing our Representatives in Congress to give all possible aid to the Soldiers' Allotment Commissioners, were passed unanimously. The bill to legalize the ordinances of the Corporation of New-York regarding bounties, &c., was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to authorize the making of sidewalks and planting of shade trees along the highways of the State. The Annual Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole; but was not disposed of. The Assembly held an evening session, at the end of which it also adjourned until the 25th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening on the occasion of the meeting of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Mr. NEWMAN and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Law to ascertain and report whether the duty of providing drill rooms and armories for the use of the National Guard in this City, under the new Militia law, is not "devolved upon parties other than the Common Council." An ordinance submitted by Mr. McCOOL, to increase the rates of cartage, was laid over. A communication from the Comptroller, reporting that no ferry is running between One Hundred and Thirtieth-street North River, and the New-Jersey shore, and that no lease for such a ferry is filed in his office, was referred. The ordinance providing for the careful and respectful transportation and reinterment of human remains which may hereafter be taken up from old burying-grounds in the City, was adopted. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on next Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The preamble and resolutions condemning the verdict of the court-martial which led to the dismissal of Maj.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER from the army, and tendering him condolence and sympathy in his misfortune, and also the hospitalities of the City, came up as the special order. Mr. GROSS supported them in a brief speech. He regarded the sentence passed upon Gen. PORTER as harsh beyond precedent, and unconstitutional, because it debars him from holding any official position, civil as well as military. No other remarks were made and the Board unanimously concurred in the preamble and resolutions. Adjourned to next Thursday. The Councilmen unanimously concurred with the Aldermen in adopting the ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to strengthen the defences of New-York harbor.

There was a further rise of 1¼ ℔ cent. in the price of Gold Coin yesterday, as compared with the closing rate of Wednesday night. Intermediate sales were made as high as 164 ℔ cent.; the final price, 162⅞ ℔ cent. Stocks were lower, but on a steady demand for Erie and some of the Western Shares.

Breadstuffs were more freely purchased yesterday, and prices were decidedly firmer. Provisions were in lively request and were advancing. Sugars, Coffee and Teas attracted more attention. Whisky, Tallow and Clover Seed were more sought after. Cotton was neglected. Rice, Candles and Whalebone were quiet. Wool was in active demand and rising steadily. Heavier freight engagements were reported, consisting mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions, in which the export movement continues on a very extensive scale.

THE NEW "HARTFORD CONVENTION."—We hope no one will fail to read the series of resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Democratic Convention, which on Wednesday nominated Mr. T. H. SEYMOUR for Governor of that State. The issue with the Administration is clearly put. The policy of a cessation of hostilities with the rebels is boldly proclaimed. The doctrine of State sovereignty and independence is asserted in the first resolution, while the "heresy of Secession" is oddly enough repudiated in the third. The Conscription bill is declared to be subversive of the sovereignty of the States, and the State authorities are called upon to "sternly resist" its operation. The "banking system" adopted by the Senate is pronounced unconstitutional and dangerous to the principles on which our Government is founded. The Emancipation Proclamation is assailed. A categorical statement of the recent "usurpations" of the National Administration is made, and it is declared that if sanctioned they will destroy the Union, and "establish upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States a consolidated military despotism." A great many other things are protested against and denounced; and about the only thing in our recent history that is *not* denounced is the rebellion of the Southern traitors, and the atrocious usurpations of the Richmond despotism.

The political issue is certainly clear enough in the State of Connecticut. It is *rebellion* and *loyalty*. It far overrides any issue ever made in the Northern States. The platform is up to the South Carolina standard in every particular. The nominee for Governor stands squarely up to it. JEFF. DAVIS has triumphed in the State Convention. It remains to be seen whether he will triumph in the State. We suppose the Connecticut soldiers in the field will have a vote on the subject.

The National Conscription—A New Pledge of Success.

The Conscription Act, which has just passed the Senate, is the grandest pledge yet given that our Government means to prevail, and will prevail. It is really the nation's first assertion of a purpose to *command* the means for its own preservation. Hitherto these means have all been contingent and precarious. Our military strength was all dependent on individual good will in volunteering, and upon the good will of State officials in heeding, and adequately carrying out the calls of the Government for their just proportions of soldiers. The results have astonished the world. They will go into history as the most extraordinary manifestation of public spirit in all time. But, in their very nature, they were unsuited to a long war. There never was such a war, however just or necessary, that did not beget faction and opposition in its progress; and there never will be, so long as there is any wickedness or weakness in human nature. To throw the burdens of the war upon those only who shall remain true to it, would be rewarding unfaithfulness. To trust in any degree to its opponents for the means to carry it on, would be to make calculation impossible, and to hazard everything. If it be the supreme duty of the Government to save itself, it follows that it should have a supreme control over the means. It now prepares to assume that control; and therein, we say, is the best of all guarantees of its final success.

The measure is for *the enrollment and the mustering into service, if need be, of all the ablebodied people of the United States*, between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The only exceptions are, Governors of States, Judges, the only sons of poor widows, and a very few others. Substantially, it is putting all of the active, able-bodied population of the loyal States at the service of the Government, for a period of three years. This, making a large allowance for those not able-bodied, between the ages specified, would give a military force exceeding *three millions*. The immense body is to be enrolled by officials appointed by, and directly accountable to, the President of the United States. It is to be called forth by draft in such numbers, and assigned to military duty in such places, as he pleases. No State functionary has anything to do with the business. A Provost-Marshal is to be appointed for every Congressional District, whose duties are minutely specified, and who will have the entire responsibility for the completeness of his work. Heavy penalties are imposed for all resistance, or counseling of resistance, to the draft; and, in fact, every part of the bill bristles with provisions insuring its efficiency. We published it yesterday in full; and we venture to say that our loyal readers have not read two more inspiring columns since this rebellion began.

It is now for the first time plain that we have a Government strong enough for its work—strong enough *in power*, and strong enough *in will*. The Confederate Executive, from the outset, has had a prodigious advantage in its practical supremacy over everything within its range. The Confederate Congress has given it a power which is practically unlimited. That body has indulged in no stickling about State Rights, though it is full of those who used to be known as the extremest State Rights men. The authority of JEFF. DAVIS has been made perfectly independent of all action outside of itself. It has not been obliged to trust State discretion any more than individual discretion. It has done all its work by its own agents, and it has not only not asked but it has positively repelled all coöperation by State authorities. Its constant principle has been, that its only chance of success lay in its sovereign disposal of every right, as well as of every interest, within its jurisdiction. The marvelous energy and readiness and straightforwardness which have characterized the rebel Government, is mainly due to this unrestricted power. We are not advocates of investing President LINCOLN with any authority above the Constitution. There is no necessity for a Dictatorship like that which JEFF. DAVIS practically exercises. But we hold that President LINCOLN should have the advantage of every power obtainable from the most liberal construction of the Constitution; and there should be no limitation to the means intrusted to his hands. It was well said by a great English statesman, that "the State which is resolved to hazard its existence rather than to abandon its objects, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." The Confederacy has virtually put every dollar and every drop of blood within its limits at the command of JEFF. DAVIS. If experience has not prepared us to make a similar submission, if need be—with the simple qualification that it shall be through constitutional forms—we might as well make up our minds at once for infamous and ruinous discomfiture. But, thank Heaven, it is not so. The National Currency and Loan bills will pledge every dollar, and the National Conscription bill will pledge every drop of blood to the National cause.

Now, for the first time, we shall have the Power of the nation pitted fairly against the Power of the rebellion. The Confederate conscriptions are nearly exhausted; ours are but just to begin. Nothing theirs can do hereafter can possibly increase the present rebel army to two-thirds of a million. Our proposed new law will easily increase our present army to two or three times that figure. Hitherto, hardly a great battle has been fought in which the rebels have not had an advantage in numbers, as well as position. Hereafter, though of course the choice of positions will still remain with them—acting as they do on the defensive—we may have a preponderance in numbers far overbalancing that advantage. We shall be in a condition to carry out practically what hitherto has been but a vain, and, in fact, considering the power we have actually brought to bear, a ridiculous, figure of speech—the *crushing* out of the rebellion. This Conscription act supplies means whose proper use would just as certainly pulverize the Confederacy, as any physical effect follows a physical cause.

It will, too, enable us to repel the armed intervention of NAPOLEON III., if he shall prove so infatuated as to undertake it. With it, we can safely defy any power he may send to our shores. This bill is in fact a *caveat* to all the nations of the earth. It certifies that we are not exhausted, as too many of them imagine, either in power or in spirit—that we are both able and determined to maintain the national sovereignty against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign. The measure has indeed brought closer home to our own senses the fact of our gigantic power. What has heretofore been a mere rhetorical flourish, it makes a palpable outstanding reality. We can now realize, as never before, our *strength* and our *work*; and, for the first time, will make our actions justly correspond with both. Herein is to be found our only sure promise of ultimate triumph.

Designs of France in America.

We referred yesterday to the long-cherished purposes of France in regard to America. It is no secret to persons at all familiar with his views, that LOUIS NAPOLEON has always regarded, as essential to France, the possession of colonies in America, the arrest of the United States in their progress southward, and the *control* of a cotton-growing region to offset that of England in India. It is equally well known that this is not only the personal policy of the present Emperor, but the settled and traditional policy of France.

We find in recent numbers of the *Ledger* a very interesting discussion of this subject from the pen of EDWARD EVERETT, who is more familiar perhaps than any other public man among us with the course of foreign politics, and whose temporary connection with the State Department gives special weight to his opinions. It may be remembered that the rebel dispatches to their agents abroad, recently seized by one of our cruisers, revealed the fact that the rebel Government had detected an intrigue of certain French agents, intended to *detach Texas* from the rebel Confederacy; and that the French Consul at Galveston, Mr. B. THERON, and the French Vice-Consul at Richmond, had been expelled from the Confederate territory for their share in this intrigue. Mr. BENJAMIN, the rebel Secretary of State, detected in this movement the active agency of the French Emperor—and thus set forth the motives which had doubtless influenced him in this proceeding:

> "1. That the Emperor has determined to conquer *Mexico and hold it as a colony*, and wishes to interpose a weak Power between the new colony and the Confederate States, in order that he may feel secure against any interference with his designs on Mexico.
>
> 2. The French Government *is desirous of securing for itself an independent source of cotton supply*, to offset that possessed by Great Britain in India, and designs to effect this purpose by taking under his protection the State of Texas, which, after being acknowledged as an independent Republic, would, in its opinion, be as dependent on France, and as subservient to French interests, as if a French colony."

Mr. BENJAMIN is fortified in this opinion by his memory of the action of France in 1844, when the proposal to annex Texas to the United States was brought forward for public action. It was vigorously, and even vehemently, opposed by the French Government, and by M. DE SALIGNY, who was then the French Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, and *is now* the French Minister in *Mexico*. The whole power of the French Government was used to maintain Texas in her position as an independent nation, on the ground that her interests and those of France were identical. But the designs of France were not limited to this. That Power was even then seeking, not merely to detach Texas from the United States, but to add the Northern provinces of Mexico, and probably the State of Louisiana also. On this point Mr. EVERETT submits the following important piece of evidence:

> It is, however, most true, not only that M. GUIZOT and his Government desired to promote the separate independence of Texas, but that *a powerful party in that State was in favor of the same policy*. It was unfolded to me by one of its leading supporters, and was to have been aided by the coöperation of uneasy and ambitious spirits from the neighboring States, *especially Louisiana*, which had from the first warmly sympathized with the fortunes of Texas. Mr. BENJAMIN, who, it seems, was so entirely in the secrets of the French Chargé d'Affaires in Texas as to be allowed to read M. GUIZOT'S confidential letters, in which a project was urged regarded by the South as eminently hostile to the interests of the United States, could probably throw more light than he has thought proper to do on this magnificent intrigue. Magnificent I call it, for it was not confined to the establishment of the independence of Texas. *It extended to the conquest of all the Mexican territory lying west of Texas up to the shores of the Pacific, including all the northern States of Mexico, California among the rest, as far as the boundary of the United States on the forty-second parallel of latitude. Whether Louisiana was to be invited as a State to join the grand enterprise, I am unable to say.* This notable doctrine, that every State has the right of leaving the Union at pleasure, though secretly cherished, had not yet been openly taught at the South. It is, however, by no means improbable that the more advanced ambitions had adopted it, and that AARON BURR'S prematurely-attempted plan of uniting the Territory of Louisiana with the Northern States of Mexico, in one grand military empire, may have been on the point of fulfillment in 1844. If Mr. BENJAMIN would favor the world with a full report of his confidential interviews with M. DE SALIGNY, they would, no doubt, throw much light on this subject.
>
> But the project miscarried. The hero of San Jacinto did not favor it. He did not choose to tread in the footsteps of AARON BURR, and he preferred the chance of being President of the old Union to that of ruling over the dismembered fragments of the United States and the Mexican Republic. Such was the narrow chance by which the intrigue of 1844 was defeated! The reader will perhaps see in these facts the reason, not before apparent, of the unbecoming precipitation, with which its supposed revival, in 1862, is resented by the Confederate Government.

There can be very little doubt that the recent intrigues of the French Consuls in Texas have a bearing upon this very question. LOUIS NAPOLEON considers the present a favorable opportunity for carrying into effect the long-cherished policy of France, and of securing colonies and cotton, under her own control, on the Western Continent. The war between North and South gives him the chance he has long desired. While the North seemed united, intervention seemed hazardous. But the dawn of dissension here,—the victories of the Democrats last Summer and Fall, and the open denunciations of the war uttered by their leaders in the first flush of victory,—watched, encouraged, and reported, as they were, by his Minister at Washington,—led him to believe that he could safely interfere. First came the proposal for joint mediation,—next, in quick succession, the impertinent and offensive "suggestion" for the appointment of Commissioners—and the next step, we may rely upon it, is not far off. Why did he select M. DE SALIGNY for the Mission to Mexico, but for his known devotion to the project of French colonization in America? Why did he commission his Consuls to intrigue for the detachment of Texas from the Confederacy, but for the purpose of carrying into effect the same designs? And why has he shown such extraordinary care for French interests in Louisiana, but in pursuance of the same general scheme?

NAPOLEON, more than any other living monarch, pursues, with unrelenting activity and steadiness of purpose, the general lines of policy which long meditation has convinced him are for the interests and the welfare of France. It will be of service, therefore, to bear in mind the general outlines of that policy as set forth in the Emperor's letter to Gen. FOREY. Here is the essential portion of it:

> There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico.
>
> In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is that country which feeds our manufactories and gives an impulse to our commerce. We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, *but not that she should take possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World.*
>
> We now see, by sad experience, how precarious is the lot of a branch of manufacture, *which is compelled to procure its raw material in a single market*, all the vicissitudes of which it has to bear.
>
> If, on the contrary, Mexico maintains her independence and the integrity of her territory, if a stable Government be there constituted with the assistance of France, *we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side the Atlantic all its strength and its prestige*; we shall have guaranteed security to our West India colonies and to those of Spain; *we shall have established our friendly influence in the centre of America*; and that influence, by creating immense markets for our commerce, will procure us the raw materials indispensable for our manufactures.
>
> Mexico thus regenerated will always be well-disposed toward us, not only out of gratitude, but also because her interests will be in accord with ours, and because she will find support in her friendly relations with European Powers.
>
> At present, therefore, our military honor engaged, the necessities of our policy, the interests of our industry and commerce, all conspire to make it our duty to march on Mexico, to boldly plant our flag there, and to establish either a monarchy, if not incompatible with the national feeling, or at least a Government which may promise some stability.
>
> NAPOLEON.

The French Minister at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The first condition of diplomatic success is that the representative of a foreign Power should enjoy the confidence of the Government of the nation to which he is accredited.

A second condition is that he should be divested of the character of a partisan.

In order to maintain the traditional friendship and good feeling so long existing between France and this country, the representative of France should possess one or both of the above requisites, and the question naturally arises and will force itself on the public mind,—does M. MERCIER come within the conditions necessary for the preservation of a good understanding with our old friend and ally?

It is vain for M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to give his assurances while facts contradict them.

One of two things must follow, either the *entente cordiale* with France must linger in a state of sickly suspense, or M. MERCIER must be succeeded by a statesmen, at once frank and loyal; by one who can, by communicating the views and wishes of the Emperor, feel that he can do so without diminishing their value and sincerity.

Yours, &c., P.

We doubt whether the mischief already done by M. MERCIER can be remedied by his recall. It is too late. It is no secret, either at Washington or in this City, that from the first outbreak of this rebellion he has been in full sympathy with the Secessionists, and in close communion with those who espouse their cause and give them all the aid and comfort in their power. He has never had the confidence of our Government, nor has he ever even professed faith in the justice or success of the war it is compelled to wage. He has dealt largely, without doubt, in the stereotyped professions of friendliness and good will which are the current coin of skilled diplomatists, but which mean absolutely nothing as expressions of their real sentiments.

To all intents and purposes, M. MERCIER has been actively engaged in intriguing with the Democratic sympathizers with secession in the North, from the beginning of the war to the present time. He has visited the rebel authorities *twice* within that time, and, unless rumor is at fault, would have gone at least once more, but for the positive refusal of Mr. SEWARD to grant him a pass. His closest and most confidential associates in New-York have been the men most notorious for their active sympathy with secession, and in his casual interviews with others, he has never hesitated to express his belief that the Union was at an end. He predicted, or rather announced, intervention from France weeks before it took place, and has since expressed the belief that France will break the blockade before the end of March.

How long would Mr. DAYTON be allowed to remain as our Minister in France, if he were known to have his most confidential associates among the Republican or Orleanist leaders,—to avow openly and constantly his sympathy with their efforts to destroy the Government, and his belief that it would inevitably be overthrown? Yet such conduct would not be one whit more flagrant than that of which M. MERCIER has been guilty since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Our correspondent is unquestionably correct in saying that the friendly relations of the two countries require the presence at Washington of a French Minister who is not a partisan, and who has the confidence of our Government. M. MERCIER does not answer this anticipation. He has been, practically and to all intents and purposes, the enemy of our Government and the ally of the rebels ever since the war began. If the French Emperor had been requested to recall him a year ago, and to replace him by a frank and loyal friend of the United States, both countries might have avoided dangers of the most serious character which now seem to be impending over them.

MEXICO—THE FRENCH DESIGNS, AND OUR RELATIONS WITH THEM.

Our Mistakes—Mexican Population—Objects of France—Incompatibility with American Policy—Mines of Mexico and Arizona.

THE BRECHES, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

There never is a better time to consider our foreign relations than in the midst of a domestic war. The presence of one danger should make us more sensible to another. Generally, we have been very fortunate in our diplomacy. We have been honest and open — qualities which gave us great advantages, just because they were not possessed by other nations. We have been just, and required justice, which could not well be denied to a nation, which in addition to being right, was powerful. But we have not been quite so fortunate in our recent relations to Mexico. In my opinion it was a clear mistake not to have ratified the treaty made by CORWIN with JUAREZ. If that treaty had been ratified, it would have satisfied all the pretended claims of France, and *prevented* all the dangerous complications which are fast rising, and must certainly arise hereafter. The *motive* for rejecting that treaty I never knew, but have imagined it was the fear of what are called "entangling alliances." The mistake was this; that, granting it did bind us to some acts toward Mexico, those acts were far less dangerous than those we shall have to encounter now.

What is the condition of Mexico, and our relation to it? Let me briefly state it. Mexico was a country of about 1,650,000 square miles; from which we have obtained, by treaty or otherwise, the following parts, viz:

Texas	325,520 square miles.
New Mexico	77,387 square miles.
Upper California	448,691 square miles.
Total	851,598 square miles.

It will thus be seen that *we have already acquired more than half the original Mexican territory*. If we have got half, have we no interest in the remainder? In point of population, however, we acquired and Mexico lost very little. These vast territories contained few inhabitants, and those not worth much. Some of the northern provinces of Mexico are still very thinly populated. The population of Mexico has increased very slowly for the last forty years, and the greater part of the increase now allowed is a mere estimate on a supposed natural growth. The following are results which may be interesting:

1831	Actual Census	6,382,264
1842	Basis of Congressional election	7,015,509
1850	Estimate of Brantz Mayer	7,626,831
1860	Estimate of 10 per cent. growth	8,389,514

Mexico has a density of population not materially different from 10 to a square mile;—but the Southern and central provinces, in which nearly the whole population live, have a density four-fold as great. In fact, the Spanish-American race civilized and populated but a small portion of Mexico. The main part of its settlement and growth was from Vera Cruz, through Puebla to Mexico and thence to the Pacific. The propagandizing Jesuits, and the avaricious mine-hunters, aided by a few soldiers, did, indeed, make settlements, build convents and sink shafts at many points of New-Mexico, California, Texas and Chihuahua. But long before Yankee or Frenchman thought much about them most of them were deserted. Hundreds of ruined *pueblos* (towns) and weed-covered convents, attest in those wild and desolated countries the ultimate supremacy of the savage. In fact, the history of those abandoned settlements is a most melancholy one. The peaceful labors of the Catholic priest were interrupted, the richest mines abandoned, and towns and convents given over to destruction. The time will come for their reclamation, but *by whom?* Must this region of America be again subjected to European invasion, which will again subject it to military ravages and organized plunder? For what? To plant a *monarchy* and restore the *Latin race* (!) says NAPOLEON, the most shameless of modern charlatans. It was exactly to *prevent* this—to overturn monarchy and displace the Latin race—that Mexico has endured interminable wars, sufferings and calamities. And is all this to be lost! Is North America, and South America, and England, to look calmly and quietly on outrages of which any Roman Emperor would have been ashamed?

Ih the meanwhile, if we look to the composition of the Mexican people, we shall see clearly why it is that Mexico threw off her bondage and has struggled so long to complete a revolution which was nearly perfected when France intervened. The Mongol race who had crossed to the North, over the narrow and pacific seas of the West, semi-civilized and accustomed to a soft climate drifted down and condensed on the Mexican Gulf. The Natchez of Mississippi were of this race, but the great body of them settled in Mexico, and for centuries built up mysterious towers and monuments, which STEPHENS has so well described. This was the race which CORTEZ found there—not so hardy and energetic as their wild brethren of the North, but far stronger in their denser and more civilized communities. Mainly, *this race yet forms the people of Mexico*. They were never so conquered that they did not remain, like our old Saxons in England, the original and real people of the country. Spain imposed her governors, and Rome her baptism, but did not essentially change their condition. They are still the Mexican race. Allowing for the proportional growth of the race, the present population of Mexico is composed as follows:

Indians	4,790 000
Mixed races (mostly Indians and Whites)	2,380,000
Whites	1,210,000
Negroes	7,800

We see that nearly two-thirds of the whole people are pure Indians, and that a majority of the remainder have Indian blood. In fact *four-fifths* of the Mexican people are of *the aboriginal Indian race*. It follows from this, that since this race makes up the bulk of the people, and has to be relied on in war, sooner or later they must come to be the ruling race, however strong the power or vigorous the measures of the whites. A struggle must go on till that is accomplished. And can any man deny that to that race properly belongs the country they live in and is cultivated by their labor? Well, we understand that the true Republican principle is dominant, and Juarez, a native Indian, is at the head of a Constitutional Government. Is not that the very consummation we should wish? Is not that the very condition of things most in sympathy with ourselves?

Just at this point an important and useful treaty with this Constitutional Government is rejected by our sagacious statesmen. And what follows? France, no longer standing in awe of the American fleet, quietly proposes to swallow up Mexico and convert it into a colony of France, and reëstablish monarchy and the Latin race! France proposes deliberately to commence in America that system of conquest, spoliation, oppression and destruction which has been the most distinguishing feature of European politics since the days of Charlemagne. Do you think America will bear it? Do you think the Spanish-Americans will submit? Do you think the Anglo-American will submit to any such thing? Never! Perhaps a few months, perhaps a few years, and the French invasion of America will result in shocks, national and commercial, which few dream of.

But, you may say, what is Napoleon's plan? Why it is this, wheel within wheel: If Mexico cannot resist successfully—we put no obstacles in the way—he proposes *to proceed from Mexico to Texas, and from Texas to Louisiana, reconquering the French Colony on the Mississippi*. Oh, you say, *that* is impossible! It is, nevertheless, his plan, *if he can*. Suppose it is plain he cannot, what then? Then he proposes to colonize Mexico, and make it a French India—to rival the United States in the supply of cotton. But, you say, this cannot be done. It certainly can, if neither Providence nor the United States intervene with some positive obstacles. But suppose Napoleon fails in this, what *then?* Why, he proposes to seize and to hold the rich silver mines of Sonora, Lower California and Arizona. And do you know what they are? They are *the richest mines in the world*. And can we afford to let a French Emperor have them? I tell you NO. Nor shall we. Hence I say, lay the keels of those great iron ships of which you tell in the Times, and make them superior to *La Gloire*, and in one year more we shall dictate terms to France in Havre and Toulon. A Vetenan Observer.

AMUSEMENTS.

It were certainly unpatriotic, and impolitic, to draw any comparison between the French and American stage, which did not turn wholly to the advantage of the latter. But it is possible perhaps, to indirectly hint that to certain dramatic walks—light comedy and the vaudeville business, for instance—the French character is somewhat better adapted than either the English or American, excellent in other domains of dramatic art as these latter may be. As a heavy father, the Frenchman, in all human probability, would make a signal failure, and furnish another warning to the many on record against attempting what clearly and constitutionally lies beyond one's strength; nor do we think he would achieve eminent success in the character of a roaring lover, who shoots caresses and endearments at his mistress, as though she were an iron-plated target, and they rifled projectiles wherewith he was trying experiments. But as an imponderous parent, or a light lover, who speaks in natural tones, and carries the manners of modern society upon the stage in a play which attempts to deal with the present period, we think the Frenchman generally manages to distance, not only our glorious country, but also that distant one which we sometimes affectionately address as mother. He usually contrives to enter a hypothetical room on the stage as he would a real one off from it, he is generally thoughtful enough to remove his hat while in the presence of ladies, and talk with his eyes turned toward those whom he is supposed to address, and not toward the audience outside the footlights. It is also worthy of remark that very few cases are on record in hospitals of the French actor having broken any of his own limbs, or seriously injured the furniture by tumbling over it in entering or leaving the stage drawing-room. And by no possible torture of the lips nor convulsion of the epiglottis can he pronounce *ciel* in a way at all analagous to "sk-e-el," nor convert *enfant* into "ch-e-ild."

That the above remarks are not made solely for the sake of writing an essay, nor wholly without a purpose, will, perhaps, be understood by the reader when we remark that those fond of seeing light comedy charmingly done, and legitimate vaudevilles admirably interpreted, have only to drop in at the pleasant little *Théatre Francais* on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Even the unfortunate barbarian, whose ignorance of the polite language would betray him into pronouncing *gout* according to the rigorous rules of English orthography, could not be so destitute of taste as to fail to appreciate natural tones and unartificial movements, or to ascertain that before him he beheld a limited number of gentlemen and ladies acting like sane creatures in a rational age, and not like a parcel of idiots living and breathing in a lunatic period.

The performances at this house on Tuesday evening were excellent. In "Un Gentilhomme Pauvre," M. Ernest Gravier as *The Marquis*; M'lle de Boubliez as *Madame Godard*, and Juignet as *Fargeau*, even surpassed and went beyond themselves, working upon the sympathies of the audience to such an extent as to keep them visibly alternating between smiles and tears through the whole progress of the play. "La Rose de St. Flour," a charming little operatta in one act, filled the measure of the evening's entertainment.

On Thursday evening last "La Dame aux Camellias" was given for the last time, to a crowded house, with Mlle. de Boubliez and M. Gravier in their favorite parts. The former may not be a Rachel, but she plays an excellent *Camille*, while the *Armand* of the latter is justly conceived and rationally interpreted. We notice also that the theatre has been newly painted and decorated, and that additions have been made of new scenery, and also a new drop-curtain; the latter has certainly been long needed.

Mme. Hermina Carrere—the young and talented pianiste, who lately made her *début* in this City at Mme. De Lussan's concerts, winning rapturous applause by her *personale* as well as by her playing—has composed a grand festival or concerto for the piano—having for its subject Rossini's opera of "William Tell"—and designed for an orchestral accompaniment of 365 musicians. A morning cotemporary announces that the work is soon to be produced at the Academy of Music, in a style never before attempted in this country. We hope this announcement is true. In proper hands, and with judicious management, the enterprise could scarcely fail to prove a successful one alike to author, artists and manager, for we have sufficient confidence in the popular taste to believe that it is not wholly weaned from the delights of classical music by either its growing devotion to negro mintrelsy or the noise of those

"—— mortal engines whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit."

We would hint, however, to those who have the production of the work in hand, that the sooner it is brought out the better, as Maretzek's occupation of the Academy commences with March. There is just room for its production in this operatic interregnum, and a piano concerto would prove a very admirable and appropriate prelude to the commencement of Maretzek's opera season.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Hospital for Disabled Soldiers—Col. Littlejohn—An Act to Prevent Small Pox—The Belt Railroad—The Broadway Railroad Bill—A Bill to Facilitate Reenlistments—The Allotment Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

At an early day in the session, a Joint Committee of the Senate and House was appointed, on a resolution offered in the House by Mr. Loutrell, of New-York, to consider an act for the erection of a hospital for the disabled soldiers. At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Wednesday, Mr. Robinson, member from Cayuga, waited upon the Committee, and tendered a farm of three hundred acres of land within the immediate vicinity of the City of Auburn, and in view of the Owasco Lake. This land is valued at $40,000, and will be donated to the State free of incumbrances, by the citizens of Auburn, whenever the State shall cause the Hospital to be erected thereon. The offer made by Mr. Robinson is backed by Hon. W. C. Beardsley, Gen. John H. Chedell, and other leading capitalists and prominent citizens of Auburn.

Col. Bliss, on the part of parties in New-York, made a similar proposition, and there is abundant reason for the confidence felt that there will be established an institution worthy of the State.

Col. Littlejohn appeared on the floor of the House this morning, when he was warmly greeted. I fancied that he felt quite as much at home there as at the head of his regiment in the field, though a man who was so good a Speaker could not fail to be a first-rate officer.

There is on the Assembly files a bill entitled, "An Act to prevent Small-pox," which requires that every person in this State, who has not already had the small-pox or varioloid, to be vaccinated within six months after the passage of the act; that all persons not complying with this provision, on being sick with the small-pox, shall be liable to be removed to any hospital or place designated by the Board of Supervisors; that no child not vaccinated shall be admitted to any public school; that vaccination shall be repeated every five years until the age of twenty-one years. It is provided that hotel and boarding-house keepers shall give notice of small-pox cases, and for violations penalties are provided.

The "Belt Railroad" in New-York desires an amendment to the charter changing their termination up town by two streets—Fifty-seventh in place of Fifty-ninth-street.

Senator Smith's bill, introduced this morning, to facilitate reënlistments, provides a bounty of $50 to each volunteer from this State who may reënlist to serve one year, and $100 to each volunteer for two years; also, $75 to every non-commissioned officer, musician and private who shall enlist for three years in any regiment from this State, the money to be raised by tax on the real and personal property of the State. This bill has been drawn so as to conform to the Conscription law, and is timely action in the right direction.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD BILL.

Section 1. Names the following corporators: Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Christian B. Morrison, David Smith, Eusebius W. Dodge, their associates and assigns, who are authorized to construct and operate a railroad in the City of New-York, over and along the following streets: Commencing at or near South Ferry and Whitehall-street, along said street, around either or both sides of Bowling-green to Broadway, along Broadway on the west side of Union-square to Fifty-ninth-street; also, with a single track to connect with the main tracks in Broadway, and running along John-street to South-street, thence to Fulton-street, thence to Broadway; also, with a single track to connect with the main tracks in Broadway, along Dey-street to West-street, thence to Cortlandt-street, and through Cortlandt-street to Broadway; also, with a single track through Pine-street to William-street, thence to Wall-street, thence by a double track to Wall-street Ferry, thence returning along Wall-street to Broadway; together with the necessary connections, turnouts, resting-places and switches.

Sec. 2. Provides that said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan of city railroads.

Sec. 3. Provides that none but first-class passenger cars, with all the modern improvements, shall be placed on said railroad, to be run with uniform rate of speed as often as public convenience may require, and that the rate of fare shall not exceed five cents per passenger; that the cars shall not be required to stop so as to obstruct travel on cross streets, nor more than once in a block; that no more cars shall be required to be run south of Park-row than public convenience demands; that cars may be stopped on their down trips at any convenient points in Park-row, or near the same. On days of processions or military parades, it shall be the duty of the Chief or Superintendent of Police, to give notice before 9 o'clock in the morning, in writing, to the manager of said railroad, of the route which such procession will take, and the particular time it will occupy Broadway, during which time the cars will be withdrawn.

Sec. 4. Authorizes the grantees to replace any portion of the pavement which it may be necessary to remove in constructing the road, with Belgian or other equally approved kind, and requires them to keep the pavement between the rails and for a foot on each side thereof, in good repair.

Sec. 5. Authorizes the Company to use any portion of any other railroad which may now or hereafter be laid upon any portion of the route named in the act; the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, if not settled between the respective parties, to be determined according to the provisions of the General Railroad act of 1850, except that the petition to the Supreme Court need not refer to capital stock, surveys, maps, act of incorporation, or the filing of certificate of location.

Sec. 6. Declares the use of the streets mentioned for the purpose of said railroad to be a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City hold the same, and as the use of omnibuses on said streets will be inconvenient and dangerous, it is provided that the Mayor, &c., shall in future refrain from giving any license for the running of omnibuses, or other public vehicles on said streets, after the completion of said road; and that then the corporators shall pay to the City Treasurer annually a sum equal to the annual amount heretofore received from the licenses of omnibuses. In case the Mayor, &c., shall, after the expiration of the present licenses, grant any further licenses for the running of omnibuses on any part of the route mentioned in the bill as the route of said railroad, then the grantees of said railroad shall pay only their fair proportion of the amount received for existing licenses.

Sec. 7. Provides that the proprietors of any line or lines of omnibuses, traversing any of the streets named, whose yearly license shall not have expired at the time of the completion of said railroad, shall be entitled to discontinue running their stages, and to recover from the corporators such damages as they may sustain by reason of the loss of patronage during the remainder of the time for which their licenses run, as may grow out of the running of said railroad, the corporators, however, to have the right to cut off and estop all claims on this head, by buying the stages, horses and other stock used by the said omnibus proprietors, the amount to be paid for the same, if parties cannot agree, to be fixed as provided in section 9.

Sec. 8. Provides for the taking by the corporation of such real estate as it may require for the operation of the road, the compensation to be adjusted as provided in section 9.

Sec. 9. In case of a failure to agree with the proprietors of any stages, as to the compensation to be paid them for their property, or with the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., as to the annual license fee to be paid them, or with the owners of any real estate as to the amount to be paid them, in the cases mentioned in the preceding section of the act, the corporators are to proceed to ascertain the amount to be paid in each instance in the manner now provided by law for the assessment and payment of damages in cases of taking private property, viz.: by petition to the Supreme Court.

Sec. 10. The corporators to provide such passenger rooms, ticket offices, depots, as public convenience may require, and are authorized to lay rails through the necessary cross streets to connect their depots and stables with the main track.

Sec. 11. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City are debarred from allowing any Company heretofore organized under the General Railroad act to construct a track upon either of the said streets, or in any way interfering with the use of the streets mentioned by said corporators; and the said Mayor, &c., are directed to promote in every proper way the construction and operation of said road, and all Courts of law before which any motions or other legal proceeding affecting the matters done by authority of this act, or affecting the construction or working of the road may be brought, are directed to give a preference to such action or proceeding over other matters on the calendar.

Sec. 12. The corporators are declared not to be authorized to acquire the fee of any street upon which the road is authorized to be built, or any interest in such streets beyond what is necessary for the operation and construction of the road.

Sec. 13. The persons named in the first section, their associates and assigns, are authorized to enter into articles of copartnership, for their better government and protection. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this are repealed.

Sec. 14. This act takes effect immediately.

The comprehensive character of the bill may be inferred from this synopsis. The reading of the bill itself may develop the fact that its scope is yet more comprehensive than appears from this liberal statement of its main features. It has not yet been printed, but I presume it will be as soon as possible after its introduction.

The resolutions of Mr. Depew, requesting the continuance in office of the Allotment Commissioners—whose labors have been of love, and of immense value—received the unanimous and hearty concurrence of the two Houses, which was a fitting compliment to the gentlemen composing the Commission.

The first hop of the season at the Delavan House took place Tuesday evening, and was an exceedingly pleasant affair. From the guests of the house a company assembled at once agreeable as well as elegant, and the dancing was kept up to a reasonable hour. It is needless to say that the supper of the evening was in the matchless style of the Messrs. Rossele, as were all the appointments of the affair.

The two Houses having, by concurrent resolution, adjourned from the 19th to the 25th, the Senators and members addressed themselves to-day laboriously to business, and the House in particular showed that it could work, and was disposed to do so.

The Bounty bill having passed both Houses is now in the hands of the Governor, and will soon be a law, if it is not so already. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Senate agreed to the Assembly amendments to the General Bounty bill, and passed it.

The bill to confirm the acts of Supervisors relative to bounties was passed.

The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was passed.

All the foregoing bills go to the Governor.

Mr. Smith reported a bill to promote enlistments. It provides that the volunteers of this State now at the seat of war shall receive fifty dollars bounty on reënlistment for one year, or seventy-five dollars bounty on reënlistment for three years, or the war. It also provides that the State tax for 1863 shall not be filled in, in order to meet the expenses.

In the report accompanying the bill the Committee state that the Adjutant-General is opposed to giving bounties for enlistment for a less term than three years or the war. The Committee feel disposed to indorse this view, but under the present exigency thought it best to offer a small premium for reënlistment for one year.

Mr. Bradley introduced a bill to amend the South-street Railroad Charter.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

Mr. Low introduced a bill to amend the acts relating to trials in the Courts of County Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.

Also, a bill to amend the act concerning the rights and liabilities of husband and wife.

Mr. Bell offered a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to give all the aid possible to carry out the allotment; also a resolution complimenting the efficiency of the services of Messrs. Roosevelt, Dodge and Bronson, the Allotment Commissioners, and recommending their continuance in office.

Both resolutions were adopted.

The bill to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in banking associations went through the Committee of the Whole and was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to appoint a Receiver-General to take the custody of Trust Funds, was taken up on motion of Mr. Murphy, and an amendment was adopted providing that the money should only be invested in bonds and mortgages, unless special directions of the Courts should require its investment in State or United States Stocks.

The bill was then sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned until 7 P. M., Wednesday, 25th inst.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Auditor's annual report of the trade, toll and tonnage of the Canals was presented.

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate, instructing our Representatives in Congress to give all possible aid to Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Wm. E. Dodge and Theodore Bronson, United States Allotment Commissioners, in carrying out the allotment system with the troops of this State being announced,

Mr. Depew moved the immediate adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Dean spoke in favor of the resolutions, eulogizing the services of the Commissioners.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Putnam and Erie Counties Bounty bill, by consent, was read and passed.

The following bills went through the Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to a third reading:

To legalize the ordinances of the Corporation of New-York relating to bounties to volunteers and the relief of their families.

In relation to the sales of lands by the United States Loan Commissioners.

To incorporate the German-American School Society in the Nineteenth Ward of New-York.

To authorize the making of sidewalks and the planting of shade trees along the highways of the State.

The report of the Committee on Rules was taken up and debated until 2¼ P. M., when it was adopted.

The annual Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Progress was reported.

Mr. Sherwood reported against the bill to modify the exemption laws in relation to executions for wages of labor. Agreed to, and the bill rejected.

The following bills were reported favorably from the Committees:

Mr. Johnson, authorizing Justices of the Peace in Kings County to hold inquests; S. Smith, to amend the Kings County Savings Institute Charter; Mr. Seymour, to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn; Mr. Ledwith, to provide for the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District; Mr. Frear, to give the defendant the closing argument in criminal trials.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Darcy's bill to incorporate the Female Academy of Visitation at Brooklyn was passed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to its third reading.

Also the bill to allow banks in their by-laws to designate the number of directors to form a quorum.

Mr. Depew reported favorably from the Finance Committee the bill in relation to auction duties.

Mr. Dean reported a bill to provide for the payment by the City of $90 instead of $75, for the inmates of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Dean, the bill was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole.

J. S. Havens reported favorably the bill to increase the compensation of jurors residing in the towns of Kings County.

Notices were given of the following bills:

Mr. Oswald, to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad; Mr. Darcy, to increase the compensation of the jurors of Kings County; to authorize the establishment of public markets in Brooklyn; Mr. Gover, for the conversion of Castle Garden into a fortress for a protection of the harbor of New-York; Mr. Leamy, to repeal the act incorporating the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum of New-York; Mr. Flynn, to amend the charter of New-York City.

The bill accepting a donation by the United States Government of lands for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, was passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Wait to amend the Excise Law, and regulate the sale of grain by brewers; Mr. Johnson, to provide a permanent Fair Ground for the Queens County Agricultural Society; Mr. King, supplemental to the Excise Laws; Mr. Dean, in relation to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company; to increase the fees of Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, and other officers; Mr. Ledwith, to amend the law relative to Taxes and Assessments in New-York; Mr. Korn, to prevent the Fraudulent Use and Sale of Butts, Barrels, &c.; Mr. Gover, to amend the New-York Building Act.

Mr. Redington's resolutions, indorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation, were made the special order for a week from Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Mr. Leamy introduced a resolution calling on Gen. Wool for information as to the harbor defences of New-York. Laid over.

Mr. McShea offered a preamble and resolution calling on the President to recall Gen. McClellan to the command of the armies.

After long filibustering over attempts to take a recess, the House adjourned till Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

Naval Affairs.

TRIAL TRIP OF ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

The Ericsson iron-clad battery *Sangamon*, known as Monitor No. 6, has made her trial trip, and a correspondent kindly sends us the result, as follows:

"We are safe and sound at Fortress Monroe, where we arrived at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. We know all about the *Sangamon*, and I herewith give you particulars. Having put out from Chester, and left the lights behind, our engines were allowed to work as rapidly as possible for a time. They acted admirably, and enabled us to make over eight knots. The conduct of the low, strange block of iron in the sea was amazing. Waves, that would have sent a thrill of shivering from stem to stern of the strongest wooden steamer, broke on our knife-like edge, and spattered their harmless spray about the turret. We were literally swimming, with only our head and neck over water half the time, and yet the steadiness of everything down stairs was remarkable. The great thing to be attended to in these iron-clads are the pumps; keep them well worked, and I would follow Columbus in the *Sangamon*.

The holes about the deck, which I hear have been made to accommodate the officers, should be reduced in number. But there is not one short-coming for which we have no remedy; and if an honest Captain uses all the means in his hands, the *Sangamon* could be as safe on the broad bosom of the ocean as at Reany's wharf in Chester."

The double-bowed side-wheel steamer *Tallahoosa* was launched at Boston, as announced, on Tuesday last. She is one of the twenty new ships recently ordered, and the third afloat.

The *Sousacus* at Portsmouth, and the *Mendota* at Brooklyn, were put into the "briny element" some time since. The *Chenango*, *Metacomet* and others building in this vicinity, might be launched now, if the press of work on the machinery builders did not preclude the possibility of finishing their engines in season.

As the vessel moved from the ship-house, a flag was hoisted on the deck staff, the yard band (which was on board) played a national air, and the thousands assembled united in three hearty cheers, which were often loudly repeated. A tug was waiting for the *Tallahoosa*, and after the excitement abated, she was to be hauled to the dry dock, there to be completed and finished. Her length is 240 feet, with a 35 feet beam, and a depth of 12 feet. Her armament will consist of eight broadside guns, and, having been intended for harbor service, she will probably not draw more than nine or ten feet of water. She will be iron-clad, with bullet-proof armor, so as to resist the most powerful musket, and her bottom is copper fastened.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.

Regulates the stomach and bowels.

Relieves griping in the bowels.

Cures wind colic.

By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.

25 cents a bottle.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 11, 1863.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1,00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Briggs—Peet.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, Orlo R. Briggs, of Monroe County, N. Y., to Miss Augustine C. Peet, daughter of the late Stephen B. Peet, of this City. No cards.

☞ Rochester and San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

Brewer.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss Mary A. Brewer, second daughter of Capt. Nicholas R. and Mary A. Brewer, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 73 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

Colburne.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, George E., only son of Edwin A. and the late Gertrude A. Colburne, aged 3 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 240 Pearl-st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Crampton.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Miller, No. 292 2d-av., Jane Louisa, daughter of Dr. Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral will be given.

Dickinson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, George Dickinson, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of 49th-st., without further notice.

Forster.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, William Forster, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 631 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Fanning.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, Edith Hubbard, only child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Anthony Lane, No. 262 Hicks-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Guldin.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., Rev. John C. Guldin.

The funeral ceremonies will take place this day, (Friday,) Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the German Church in Houston-st., between Forsyth and Eldridge sts.

Livingston.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, Julia A., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Parsons.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, of malignant scarlet fever, Charles Sumner, son of J. C. and Frances S. Parsons.

Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, Mary, daughter of the late Gerardus Smith, in her 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Harrison-st., this City.

Shaw.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, Mrs. S. Shaw.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Friday,) Feb. 20, from her late residence, 123d-st., Harlem, 3d-av.

Swords.—At his residence, Deermont, Westchester Co., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, Edward J. Swords, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The train leaves the New Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., returning at 12 o'clock M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Taylor.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, Bertrand Dupuy, infant son of Francis and Elizabeth C, Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Bedford-st.

VanWagenen.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, Mary Maynard, second daughter of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., without further invitation.

Western.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, Grace Hunter, daughter of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 330 Henry-st., on Friday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Wetmore.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Robert Wetmore, of this City, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother, Erastus Wetmore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 West 38th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 85.—Feb. 19, 1863.
48, 4, 38, 63, 34, 25, 58, 23, 35, 12, 32.
Kentucky, Class 86.—Feb. 19, 1863.
20, 34, 25, 18, 76, 66, 3, 77, 51, 5, 44, 24, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,768 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 59	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	
		1,755,285 51
		$9,595,053 63
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,216 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,683 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,233 35	
Paid Annuites and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 56	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 98	
Paid Commissions	51,760 95	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	84,593 05	
		$676,885 68
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 09	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 36	
Real Estate, &c	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	
		$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,502 56
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		176,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		14,708 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year,
$1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981, insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,257 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,316 49 has been paid, of which $437,269 27 were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

☞ The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. J. BUNKER,	MARTIN BATES, JR.,
WM. BETTS,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. V. BRADY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	W. E. DODGE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN M. STUART,	WM. K. STRONG,
WM. A. HAINES,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	MELANCT. M. FREEMAN
RICHARD PATRICK,	OLIVER H. PALMER.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, Isaac Abbatt,

Actuary, Sheppard Homans,

Medical Examiner, Minturn Post, M. D.

Attorney, Richard A. McCurdy,

COUNSEL.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,
Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each; to be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Pettee, Wilson & Co., No. 228 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
J. M. PALMER,
Committee of Arrangements.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY,
Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in
HOOKER'S ARMY
At low rates.

OLD COTTON WANTED.—THE HIGHEST price paid for old cotton of all kinds from mattresses, cushions, &c., &c. S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York. Paper stock of all kinds bought. Job lots of all kinds of wrapping papers low.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS—HEALTHFUL EXercise and amusement. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under direction of Mrs. Z. R. Plumb. Terms, $7 per quarter. Circulars sent free.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
MARCH, 1863.

The March Number is now ready. It contains articles by Hawthorne, Holmes, Lowell, Agassiz, Gail Hamilton, Mrs. Child and other popular writers.

Special attention is directed to the fact that Prof. Agassiz commences in this number a new series of his admirable scientific papers.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Christopher North; "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve;" The Horrors of San Domingo; A London Suburb; The Vagabonds; Willie Wharton; A Call to my Countrywomen; The True Church; Under the Pear-Tree; The Last Cruise of the Monitor; Lyrics of the Street; America the Old World; Pericles and President Lincoln; Reviews and Literary Notices; Russell's Diary; Recent American Publications.

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YOU WANT A COPY.
It contains just the information you need in your daily business.
THE
NATIONAL ALMANAC
FOR
1863.
SEVEN HUNDRED PAGES, 12mo.
ONLY $1.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT FOR YOURSELF.
CHARLES T. EVANS,
No. 448 Broadway, Agent for the City.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
What food is best for pregnant women, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

JUST OUT,
THE PIGMIES
AND
THE PRIESTS.
For sale by all Booksellers.
Price 10 cents.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY—BY H. W. Bellows, D. D. 10c.
HOW A FREE PEOPLE CONDUCT A LONG WAR. 15c.
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THE REBEL OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK, MD. 15c. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

Gentlemen: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

Gentlemen: We require another suppl of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

Cleveland, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

Galt House, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige, Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PILES—ITCHING PILES—
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.,
Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY
FOR EVERY DISEASE.
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula and General Debility, which he will send free to all who will send stamp for return postage.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CARD.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
Harry I. Spotts. Samuel Hawk.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
o every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable middle-aged American woman, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 92 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotchwoman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can do the coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of references given. Apply at front door No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the best families in Europe and in this City, a situation as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches, including the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10 to $12. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Vandam-st., near Hudson, in basement, or address M. R., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as first-class cook in a private family thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, at No. 259 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook; excellent meat and pastry cook; is accustomed to take entire charge of a kitchen, and is a most economizing servant; has the best of references, and willing to go to the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by an active young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing, or to take care of children and do sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 558 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the past 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is obliging in sickness; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, to take care of children, do waiting, or assist in housework, by a very nice, smart girl, in her 15th year; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Thursday, at No. 35 University-place.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by an American girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork; City references given. Call at No. 149 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress by a young woman accustomed to children; will make herself useful to her employer; wages no object; references can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Welsh girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call, for two days, at No. 125½ Division-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; has good reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 107 West 29th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, one that understands her business, work by the day, week or month. Can be seen at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WITH UNexceptionable references is desirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper or companion to an invalid, either in the City or out of it. Address H. H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands everything connected with her line of work; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 23 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 21 East 14th-st.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation in an iron house as salesman or book-keeper by a man of many years' experience in both the wholesale and retail business; he has an extensive acquaintance among consumers, and can influence a large City trade. Address R. B. T., Box No. 162 Times Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 21 years of age, as porter in some store, or to work in a manufactory or wholesale medicine warehouse; is used to bottling, &c.; writes a good hand, and can give references. Address DANIEL, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A MARried man—a Protestant—wants a situation to take charge of a small farm, and is a good plain gardener; has two in family; good reference from his present employer. Address a note to A. F. D., Katonah Station, Westchester County, for G. McCormack.

AS GARDENER.—A THOROUGH AND PRACtical gardener, single, who will be disengaged by 1st of March, desires a situation where the services of a first-class man are required; has full knowledge of the various branches connected with the profession; is also practically experienced in laying out new grounds in first-class style. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. J. S., Stamford, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; can take charge of a green-house and grapery; is a good vegetable grower; can take care of a few acres of land; no objections to a horse or cow; is willing to make himself useful; can give a good reference; married, with a family; wife is a good laundress. Address D. D., Box No. 184 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Scotchman, (married) as gardener; understands gardening in all its departments; his wife to take care of dairy, if required; has two years' reference from his present employer. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 188 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, of good steady habits, a situation in the country as coachman, or coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; best of reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; would be found everything required; good driver; perfectly temperate; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS HOSTLER OR GROOM, &c.—A REspectable young man, with good recommendations, wishes a situation, in City or country; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., by inquiring of A. M. SEE.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A law office, by a young man nineteen years of age; has had some experience and can produce first rate reference. Address O. D., Box No. 118 Times Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as assistant dentist. Address FRANK CORNEL, Dental College, No. 528 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREROOMS, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the steamer PATRAS, consisting of COFFEE, DRUGS, MUSKETS, PERCUSSION CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

HELP WANTED.

MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF COWS, poultry, &c., at a pleasant place on the Hudson River. Unexceptionable references, together with age, amount of experience and wages, may be sent to Box No. 3,237 New-York Post-office.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; splendid wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, about 15 years of age, who is acquainted with the Stock brokerage business; he must be acquainted with the locality of the Banks and Brokers' offices, and write a good hand. Address STOCK BROKER, Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN an active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable references as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,036 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT NURSE to take entire charge of a lady and an infant seven weeks old; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 115 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL, AS WAITRESS and seamstress. Apply at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND AN OFFICE. Salary $1 a week. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house, a smart, active lad, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply in own handwriting with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York, Salary first year, $150.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, QUICK AND ACcurate with figures. Address Box No. 2,350 P. O.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford Me.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first-class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, with horses and carriage if desired. The house is of brick, handsomely furnished, water, gas, bathrooms, furnace, &c., and is in all respects one of the most desirable residences on the Island. Attached is a large garden with a plentiful supply of fruits, &c. Apply to W. T. VAN ZANDT, No. 7 New-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 5x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished, would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., FROM APRIL 1, the three-story house, No. 17 Chestnut-st., within three minutes' walk from the depot. The house is in perfect order. Rent $400. Apply to E. HYDE, No. 13 Coenties-slip, or No. 29 West 35th-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE of a store, large rooms, low rent, suitable for wholesale or cloak and mantilla business, situated on the south side of Canal-st., a few doors from Broadway, west side. Address R. P., Station A, Spring-st. Post-office.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.; entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-class house, 20x50, handsomely furnished; mantel and pier mirrors. Possession April 1. Price $175 per month. House would be rented and furniture sold, if preferred—No. 109 West 21st-st. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, the property No. 600 Broadway, 25x200 feet, extending to and fronting on Crosby-st., all covered with buildings. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. or at No. 34 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A three-story brown-stone front house, in perfect order, to let, furnished, to a private family only. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET—THE whole upper part of this store, with two floors in rear building. Rent $750 per annum. Inquire of P. FORD, No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE LOFTS NO. 4 COLLEGE-PLACE, adjoining Messrs. J. C. Howe & Co. Apply to JOSHUA D. EVANS, No. 4 College-place.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, by a small quiet family of the first respectability, on the second or third floor, with the privilege of kitchen; house must be between Great Jones and 30th sts.; the very best references given and required. Address S. T. V., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ONE OF MEDIUM SIZE, containing modern improvements, in a good location between the 3d and 6th avs., not above 35th, nor below 4th-st. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address PURCHASER, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT DWELLING-house, not above 28th-st.; must be in good order; rent not to exceed $550, by a family of three. Address Box No. 947 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A small house in Brooklyn. Rent about $350. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,278 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOME WANTED—FOR AN AGED WIDOW lady, in a plain, private, Christian family, in a healthy part of the City, convenient to a Methodist Episcopal Church. A medium sized, comfortable room, in second-story, required. No objection to children. The advertiser seeks a happy home, where she can be received and can feel as one of the family. $5 a week must cover all home expense. Address W. P. L., with particulars, Box No. 4,461 Post-office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board wanted, by a respectable lady, just breaking up housekeeping, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, west side, up town. Address S. J. C., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, A parlor and bedroom, with board for a gentleman and wife. Address C. T. C., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL MEET at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 11½ o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Birthday of the immortal Gen. George Washington. All the Veterans in the City and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to unite with us.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

N. B.—The Corps will meet at 7½ o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING to make arrangements.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT TO BUY, for cash, at a fair rate, about $3,000 worth of good and medium quality second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., suitable for a hotel or large boarding-house. Any party breaking up housekeeping may call on or address T. MATHEWS, No. 652 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS, by the month or year, in the new and dry lofts over the piano rooms opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

T. S. BERRY,
No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Skillman, deceased, in the village of Boundbrook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Camman, No. 74 Maiden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 27 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield N. J., and L. D. Cook at Boundbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.

Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moment's walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.

HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AN ELEGANT RESIdence on Clinton-av., west side, third door north of Atlantic. The property consists of a new house, 36x40; heated by steam, and all the modern improvements; a stable accommodating three horses and two cows; and four lots of ground laid out with choice fruits; a fine view of the Bay, Staten Island, and Jersey. Accessible from all the ferries; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The property can be viewed any day before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M. For bills and full particulars, inquire of LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st. Sale to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 M.

See advertisement under "Auction sales."

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av., is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less, supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

A PARTY OWNING 15,000 ACRES OF land, in the State of New-Jersey, 25 miles east of Philadelphia, beautifully located, well watered, and having two railroads passing through it, will sell the entire tract at a great bargain, or will associate himself with several responsible gentlemen, upon fair terms, with a view of bringing the same into market. Full information may be had by calling on Mr. GRANGER, at the office of Gleason & Coe, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COMPLETE set of machinery, in good running order, with dryers and mill attached, suitable for grinding spices or other light manufacturing. Apply at the office of W. C. FROST, No. 10 Produce Exchange, Water-st., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. [illegible] West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 2½ STORY cottage house, with the furniture. It contains eleven rooms, and is pleasantly situated in Portland-av., second house north from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. This property will be sold low, as the owner intends visiting Europe. Apply to M. A. DIETZ, No. 132 William-st., near Fulton.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new, excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON AND CLERmont avs., Brooklyn, two neat, convenient, well-built three-story houses, with water and gas. Lot 16⅔x100 and 110 feet. Apply to J. H. HAVENS, No. 329 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or R. H. JOHNSON, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, New-York.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry land, 1 to 20 acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10. Agents and mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 100 SOUTH 9th-st., Williamsburgh, 25 by 60; lot 25 by 120; cost $18,000; to sell for $13,000, on easy terms; three additional lots can be had alongside. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 28 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x80; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 84 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The valuable house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st.; lot 24x100 feet, has 15 years to run; house has gas, water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house on 5th-av., on Murray Hill, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLEASANT HOUSE AND two lots, very cheap—elevated; situation near a ferry in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; in good order, modern improvements, and terms very easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-stone front dwelling, No. 32 East 25th-st. House 20x56. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 63 Park-st., late Cross-st. The lot is 23x117 feet. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY house and five lots of ground on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 8th-st.; fruit, &c. Price $15,000; rent $700. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 32 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house and the lot No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 1,241 Broadway.

STORE FOR SALE—NO. 58 JOHN-ST., 25 BY 94 feet, paying a good interest. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—With 80 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas, and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of valley and mountains; is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; hacks run hourly to Hudson River Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and evergreens, and an abundance of choice fruit of every variety, good out-buildings, ice-house, &c.; also a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a valuable pond a short distance from the house, fed from springs, suitable for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and society, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 101 9th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES OF LAND, WITH HOUSE and barn on it, pleasantly located on the south side of Staten Island, within a few minutes' walk of Ettingville Railroad Depot. Post-office, schools and church in the immediate vicinity. Price $2,000, one-half of which can remain on mortgage. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR South Orange, an exceedingly tasty and well-built residence, with about one acre of land in garden, lawn, &c.; the location is a very beautiful one and near station; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply at the drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE North River, within sixty miles of the City, containing sixteen rooms, a few acres of ground, fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing or depot. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. B., Box No. 346 General Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy, fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on Orange Mountain, one hour's ride from New-York; house nearly new and contains all the modern improvements; commands one of the finest views in the country. For further particulars address M. S. R., Box No. 3,393 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS.

A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.

Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE FARM, OWNED by the late John M. Wheeler, of the town of Northeast, Dutchess County, N. Y., consisting of 220 acres, under a high state of cultivation; 200 acres well adapted to tilling or grazing, and is a fine sheep or dairy farm; the remaining 20 valuable timber. Said farm is situated about half a mile from Coleman's Station, Harlem Railroad, with a good dwelling house, three barns, one new, with stables, carriage-house, corn crib, milk house, with an excellent spring.

The place has a great variety of choice fruit, and is unsurpassed for its natural attractions, having a beautiful stream of water winding through in full view of the house, and more than one hundred shade trees, recently planted along the highway. A portion of the farm is bordered by a large and pleasant lake. $80 per acre offered ten years ago. Terms easy. For full particulars, call on or address E. WHEELER, care of GEORGE P. ROSE & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 115 ACRES, ON LONG Island, and 30 minutes to railroad or steamboat landing, within one-half mile of three churches, school, store and post-office, and one and a half miles of mill and sloop landing; is in a fair state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit trees. For further particulars apply, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., to SAMUEL CARMAN, at the office of Dollner, Potter & Co., No. 181 Front-st.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FOUR stores in Brooklyn, well rented, on one of the best business streets and improving. A property worth $10,000, located within 20 miles of New-York or a small farm on the northerly shore of Long Island, not further east than Glen Cove, well improved, would be taken in exchange. Address Box No. 4,770 Post-office.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, TO TAKE ON shares, by a practical farmer, a good farm, within convenient distance of New-York; one suitable for carrying on the milk business preferred. Address S. G., Box No. 187 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM OF 47 ACRES, 25 MILES IN NEW-Jersey, one mile east of Freeman's Depot, Metuchin, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, Feb. 21, 1863, at 2 P. M.; beautiful location, apple orchard and other fruit, house, barn, &c. J. WELCH, owner. For further particulars inquire of R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—EXCEEDINGLY LOW—FIRST-class grain, hay, truck and fruit farm, 140 acres, 20 miles in New-Jersey, near Hudson River; also, 200 farms and country residences—all sizes and locations—$1,000 to $40,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 97 ACRES IN WESTchester County, 3 miles from the City limits, with large dwelling and farm-house, fine prospect and abundance of choice fruit. Price, $25,000. Inquire of JOHN S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

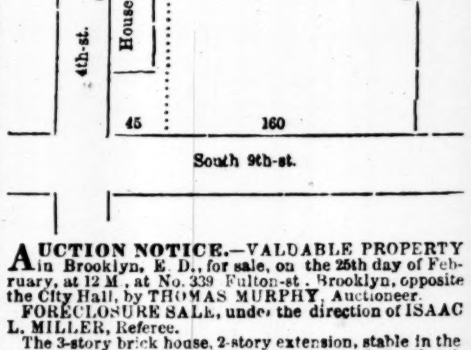
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 25th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.

Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 20x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to

L. M. MEEKER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 5½ Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BONDS, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the M. E. salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

$2,000 State of North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 United States 6s of 1867.
$1,200 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds.
$5,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula R. Bonds.
$4,200 Chicago and Northwestern [illegible] per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Evansville and Illinois R. 7 per cent. Bonds.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.	Shares.
488 Marietta & Cincinnati R.	10 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.
62 N. Y. & New-Haven R.	10 Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
43 Cleveland, Col. & Cin. R.	10 Long Island Fire In. Co.
60 Mch's. Banking Assoc'n.	30 Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.
10 Ocean Bank.	45 Equitable Fire Ins. Co.
40 Merch't's. Exchg. Bank.	34 Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
25 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	20 Astor Fire Ins. Co.
20 Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	40 Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
100 Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	60 Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
20 Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	5 N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
20 Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	

Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,

To be peremptorily sold on
FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a superb collection of first-class oil-paintings, which have just arrived from Europe by steamer.

Among them will be found

Exterior and Figures	by	De Brackelier
Two Cabinets	by	Van Severdonk
Storm	by	Schaep
Large Marine	by	Cannemans
Horses	by	Maria Ceurvorst

and many others from the first studios of the Belgian school. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 854 BBLS. OF WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Naylor's Storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West:

854 barrels White Beans.

The above have just been inspected, and will be sold in three different qualities, viz.:

No. 2. 279 barrels.
No. 3. 504 barrels.
No. 4. 71 barrels.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Col. A. B. EATON, A. Com. General of Subsistence, U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable collection of pictures, studies, sketches, &c., painted by T. Addison Richards, artist, consisting of nearly 150 original works, embracing finished landscapes, views from nature in nearly all the States of the Union, a great variety of fruit and flower subjects, &c., which will be on exhibition as above, on and after Wednesday, 18th inst.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, wagons, harness, &c., consisting of coupe-rockaway, with movable front, in good order; hunting wagon, City built; coupe-rockaway, with pole and shafts, in fine order; square-box and shifting-top buggies; light wagon, suitable for express business; four-seat sundowns, and park wagons, shifting-seat rockaways, &c.

New and second-hand harness, rollers, English and breast-collars, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

WILL SELL AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, stable and four lots of ground on Clinton-av.

See advertisement under "Real Estate for Sale."

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock at our sale, on TUESDAY next, will please send their lists before Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the foreign agency and commission business; represents several first-class manufacturers for small wares, linen thread, Belfast and West of England goods, doing a safe and profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,051 Post-office, which will be treated confidential.

$3,000 OR $4,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash wholesale crockery trade in this City. For particulars apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

FOR A FINE OPENING IN THE RETAIL Dry Goods business, near New-York, sales large and all cash, apply to CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO., No. 140 Church-st.

DENTISTRY

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM AND ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20; vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

Dr. B. L. WAIT, late of No. 5 Bond-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,

No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
194 plates 42⅜-16x20½.
130 plates 48⅞x20½.
114 plates 45⅞x20½.
130 plates 48.3-16x20¼.
13 plates 48.3-16x26⅛.
214 plates 43.3-16x20¼.
180 plates 27⅞x19⅞.
13 plates 27⅞x23⅞.
114 plates 36.11-16x20½.

DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
32 plates 31.3-16x16.

ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63⅞x3—⅜ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS.
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.
Fort Monroe, Va.
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M. the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.
R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lyman Brainsa, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our reports, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of March, 1863.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street, on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues, on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues.

And Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of DEBEE & MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

SUPREME COURT.—IN PARTITION.—JOHN [illegible] BROTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th day of February, 1863, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of [illegible], Referee, of improved lots, known as Nos. 606, 607, 609, 611 [illegible] Walker-st. Particulars [illegible] Referee's office of EDWARD S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 88 Wall-street. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 10 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE ANNUAL Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.
American,
Continental,
Ætna,
Goodhue,
Market,
North American,
Republic,
Security,
Washington.

MARINE.
Atlantic,
Commercial,
Great Western,
New-York,
Mercantile,
Orient,
Pacific,
Sun,
Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 11th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,162, and the net earnings were $121,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.
R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT.
Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough bookkeeper, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business, and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description, and willing to pay a liberal salary for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 Times Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 24th inst. at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent. payable in preferred stock of the Company will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST. Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D B. CORNWELL,
(Late with C. S. Robbins & Sons.)
New-York, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of $5,000 to $15,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 60 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. LEHMAIER & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these Bonds desirable. HALLGARTEN, JR. & SMITH, No. 30 William-st.

10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST will be paid for the use of $5,000 to $10,000, for twelve months, to be secured by deeds of Western lands, at one-half their value. S. COOKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

CORPORATION SHINPLASTERS OF the Cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Newark and Jersey City, bought at low rates. Highest premium paid for American gold and silver. By TISDALE & SWEENEY, No. 10 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3½ PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders at New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company by H. A. Oakley, Esq.; Transfer Agent at Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, paid at the office of the Treasurer only. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last [illegible], payable at [illegible] the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 21st. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a dividend of Six per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 2d of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 3, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........................65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $71 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH KEE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FAH KEE, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner
M. S. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA .... Saturday .... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... March 7
and every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin .... $80 Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ... 85 Steerage to London ... 35 50
First cabin to Paris ... 95 Steerage to Paris ... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ... 90 Steerage to Hamburg ... 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificate of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3.45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
E. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday evenings, leaving Flushing at 10¼, and New-York at 11¼ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train from 26th-st. station; returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862—leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

[illegible] A. M., and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

[illegible] P. M., for Hempstead.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., for Islip.

On Sundays a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8 A. M. for Yaphank and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:55 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave Pier foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

[illegible] P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:
[illegible] and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) [illegible] P. M.
[illegible]
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, [illegible] at [illegible] A. M., connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and Philadelphia, [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations [illegible] with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road. [illegible]

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on [illegible] and 4:30 P. M. for Piermont, 12:15 and 6 P. M. Mondays [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—From Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock [illegible] P. M., or remain on board [illegible]

COAL, &C.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN RED ASH, AND Lehigh, warranted a pure article; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland of the best qualities. Prices as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear THIS EVENING, for the
TWENTY-NINTH TIME,
AND
LAST REPRESENTATION BUT ONE,
in the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.

In consequence of arrangements long since made,
MISS BATEMAN
can only be witnessed in her
SUBLIME IMPERSONATION
OF THE
HEBREW MAIDEN,
FOR TWO NIGHTS LONGER.

Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted an uninterrupted series of the most
INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND CROWDED
AUDIENCES
ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.

The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. B. Selwyn.

Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess .... Miss BATEMAN

and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¼. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.

Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon
A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINGS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Her last engagement at this Theatre was
A PERFECT TRIUMPH,
having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a
GREAT SUCCESS.

He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be
BALFE'S GREAT OPERA,
SATANELLA,
which has been for
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION.
It will be produced under the able direction of
MR. P. RICHINGS,
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
And sustained by a
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The chorus will be
NEW, HUMOROUS,
And carefully selected, while the
CORPS DE BALLET
Will offer as its
LEADING ATTRACTION
MLLE. GALETTI,
The most perfect danseuse of the day.
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI,
MLLE. KATRINE,
As well as other distinguished dancers, the whole being under the direction of the
ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET,
SIGNOR RONZANI.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Feb. 20,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear,
FOR THE FIRST TIME
This engagement, in his great role of
RICHARD III.
HICKS' CELEBRATED PICTURE OF BOOTH.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. HICKS
Has kindly permitted his celebrated picture of
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
IAGO
To remain on exhibition for a few days at
GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ .... Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 20,
NINETY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
Last night of
JOSEPH IN EGYPT.
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by Mehul.
With
MAD. ROTTER,
And Messrs. Quint, Weinlich, Lotti, Graff, Kronfeld and Schele in the principal roles.
SUNDAY, FEB. 22—GRAND CONCERT,
LAST OF THE SEASON,
For the Benefit of Mr. Joseph Noll.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Third-avenue from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street; and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. J. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 14, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 16th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, the twentieth instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., in room number eight, City Hall, to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That the route of the railroad through South, West and other streets in the City of New-York, be changed so that the said railroad shall run up Tenth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, thence through and along West-street to Eighth-avenue, thence through and along Eighth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; thence through and along Fifty-ninth-street, as heretofore provided by law and by ordinance of the Common Council.

All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
PETER MITCHELL,
JACOB LORD,
JNO. J. COTTWELL.
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
[illegible]
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
WILLIAM WALSH,
[illegible]
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, Jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. — Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally.

DIARIES FOR 1863, EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, [illegible] lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PROMISSORY NOTE, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
Second time here, Buckstone's admirably sustained Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE,
That attracted a densely crowded audience at the first performance, which was signally successful, all the artists eliciting loud laughter and continuous applause.
Mr. Lynx .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx .... Mrs. Hoey
Mr. Coddle .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle .... Mrs. Vernon
Mr. Younghusband .... Mr. Floyd
Mrs. Younghusband .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mr. Dove .... Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove .... Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal .... Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal .... Mrs. John Sefton
TO-MORROW (Saturday),
MR. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT,
(Never acted here,)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
AND
MASKS AND FACES.
MONDAY—Fifth night of the highly attractive comedy,
HENRIETTE.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS MARY GANNON.
WEDNESDAY—Last time, the romantic drama,
PAULINE.
In rehearsal—"The Little Treasure," and the beautiful comic drama of "Ernestine."
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "Pauline," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.
MR. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 21.
(Never acted here.)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
and
MASKS AND FACES.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MISS MARY GANNON
Begs to announce that
HER BENEFIT
Will take place on
TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
Box Book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
who will appear in
THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS,
EACH EVENING,
in the
NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
received on every occasion with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER,
Nightly encored.
The SPLENDID SCENERY by MINARD LEWIS,
and the brilliant acting and singing of
MRS. JOHN WOOD
are the themes of admiration throughout the City.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.
Mrs. John Wood .... as .... Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood .... as .... Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood .... as .... A Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr. .... as .... King Lachrymoso
The Arab Giant .... as .... The great Galliron
With an unequaled cast of characters, powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.
To commence with
BETSEY BAKER.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND NIGHT
OF THE FAIRY TROUPE.
CINDERELLA.
GRAND MARCH OF THE FAIRY GUARD.
MISS ALLISON
Will repeat the beautiful songs of
HOME, SWEET HOME,
and
WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER.
Mons. FOUCHE and Mlle. SOPIE.
THE BEAUTIFUL CORPS DE BALLET.
FIRST GALA MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
Parquette, } Admission
Balcony, } 50 cents.
Box, } Children Half Price.
Proscenium Box, $10.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1863.
First time of
PERIE EN LA DEMEURE.
Comédie en deux actes de M. Octave Feuillet.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Dr. WINES' last lecture on The Science of Government will be delivered
FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M., on
The Results of Popular Government as Illustrated in the Career and History of the United States, with an Exhibition of the Hopes Inspired and Duties Suggested by a Survey of the Results.
Admission free. All are invited to attend.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

POPULAR LECTURES.
Miss EMMA HARDINGE'S
SECOND LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
To commence at 7½ P. M.
Subject—The Soul, Mind and Philosophy of PSYCHOLOGY. Tickets 15 cents.

"MEN, AND WOMEN TOO."
The Institute of Reward is happy to announce that Rev. SAMUEL B. HALL, D. D., has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the above subject, in behalf of the orphans of our soldiers, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at Clinton Hall.

We bespeak for this magnificent orator a crowded house. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., WILL Lecture to Ladies, in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3 o'clock TO-DAY. Subject—Diseases of Women, their Causes, Prevention and Cure. Admission, 20 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
PERMANENT CLASSES
In Spanish, French and German.
Are now forming for ladies and gentlemen.
Applications may be made at the desk of the Library.
For private instruction, French, apply to Prof. Thibault de l'Questa, No. 40 East 22d-st.
Spanish, apply to Prof. Alberto de Fornos, No. 30 East 11th-st. German, apply to Prof. W. Heimmüller, No. 198 West 35th-st.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 671 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in Mathematics, Science, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Prices unchanged. Term, with board, &c., $40, 14 weeks. Competent teachers in every department. Term opens March 27.
E. C. FLACK, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session will commence [illegible]. For circulars address the Principal.
ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—English and French. Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

SCHOOL FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—English and Classical; yearly income from $1,200 to $1,800 per year. Price for the entire property, including building and furniture, and for $2,000 half cash. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 118 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TEACHERS.

A S TEACHER OR AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—Situation wanted by a young girl who has lately left school, as assistant teacher, or as companion to a lady. She desires a quiet home, at a large salary. References exchanged. Inquire at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Will be glad of any suitable employment that will insure her a respectable and quiet home.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY would like the situation of visiting governess to young children, or as teacher of music. References of the highest character. Address M. L. D., Box No. 132 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE, wishes to engage as teacher of oil-painting, pastel, crayon and designing, in some first-class seminary. Address Miss E. G., Box No. 210 Times Office.

A GOOD TEACHER, WITH $800, TO purchase house and school furniture, is wanted, for a flourishing school in Connecticut. Address JAMES NOTTER, New-Haven, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
THE WARREN EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE.
MINNIE IN THE ASCENDANT!
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
on the occasion of
THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. TOM THUMB,
has already become the
BRIGHT AND REIGNING STAR AT THE MUSEUM,
BRIGHT AND REIGNING STAR AT THE MUSEUM,
BRIGHT AND REIGNING STAR AT THE MUSEUM,
THE ADMIRED OF ALL ADMIRERS,
and universally pronounced the
MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS,
a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH!
and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
The smallest mature lady ever known, yet
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.

She will be on exhibition at all hours, from 10 o'clock, forenoon, till 9 P. M., on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, and on the Stage in the Lecture-Room, between the acts of the play, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than the illustrious
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS
SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY!
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY,
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR,
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON,
the largest bear ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN,
or,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
This Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 653 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GLEE BOOKS.

THE FESTIVAL GLEE BOOK; by GEO. F. ROOT and WM. B. BRADBURY, $1 25. THE NEW-YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK; by W. B. BRADBURY, $1 25. THE NEW ODEON; by Dr. LOWELL MASON and GEORGE JAMES WEBB, $1. THE GLEE HIVE; by Dr. LOWELL MASON and GEORGE JAMES WEBB, 60 cents. THE SOCIAL GLEE BOOK; by WILLIAM MASON and SILAS A. BANCROFT, $1. THE VOCALIST; by Dr. L. MASON and GEO. J. WEBB, $1. THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; (Glees and Sacred Music,) by GEO. F. ROOT and Dr. LOWELL MASON, $1 50. THE GENTLEMEN'S GLEE BOOK; by Dr. LOWELL MASON, $1.

Published at Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York, by
MASON BROTHERS.
For sale by MASON & HAMLIN, No. 274 Washington-st., Boston.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos.

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Mason, Flint, Thalberg, Rubinstein, and others of the most distinguished organists and artists as the best instruments of their class. Prices $60 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frame, [illegible] Also, Melodeons and [illegible] J. G. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every respect.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWERFUL and well cultivated voice, desires a situation as basso in a first class quartet, or as conductor of a choir in some Protestant church of this City; well acquainted with the Episcopal service; best of City references given. Address F. E., No. 9 University-place, New-York, Room No. 18.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, best makes bleached Muslins bought before the great rise in cotton goods. [illegible] Cotton Hosiery, underwear, &c., at [illegible] best under present prices. Muslins, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, [illegible] and Muslins which [illegible] previous to the present rise. [illegible] Ribbons, Velvets and Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.

Full line Kid Gloves at fair prices. [illegible] quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ALGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling at [illegible] prices. Nice fitting corsets at $1 per pair. [illegible] Best of French and German corsets [illegible] new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 590 and 592 Broadway, near 10th-st.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Strike Among the Newspaper Venders—No Prohibitive Orders Regarding the Sale of Newspapers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The newspaper venders have struck, and refuse to sell any newspapers to the army until Gen. HOOKER's order, limiting the number of newsboys to one for each division, is rescinded.

The statement of a New-York journal of Wednesday, that the Provost-Marshal-General had prohibited the sale of newspapers, and ordered the agent back to Aquia Creek, is without foundation in truth. No prohibitive orders relative to the sale of newspapers have been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reported Exclusion of Certain Newspapers from the Army—Improper Publications—Proposed Regulation of Correspondence, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

It is reported to-day that the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has been, or is to be prohibited from further sale in the army, and that one of its corespondents has been, or is to be arrested for the publishing of contraband news.

No one disputed the justice of the act. Gen. HOOKER has from the commencement been a "pet General" with the *Inquirer*. On the day following his appointment to the supreme command, that journal favored its readers with a portrait of "Fighting Joe," accompanied with a eulogistic account of his life and services. Since then it has supported him cordially. It cannot, therefore, be said to have been influenced by any private motives in refusing it further circulation in the army.

If the *Inquirer* has been guilty of publishing "contraband news" it cannot complain of injustice, however rigorous the punishment may appear. Neither is the guilt lessened by the fact of cotemporaries being correspondingly guilty.

It is undeniably true that in the eager competition for news very much information of value to the enemy has crept into the public prints. Government has failed to establish any systematized plan for affording the people the news which they demand, leaving it with each individual journalist to decide whether or not such and such matters of news should be published. Gen. HOOKER has wisely undertaken to decide upon some uniform rule for all.

An effort is now being made to demoralize the troops, by scattering broadcast among them treasonable sheets. There is no pecuniary benefit accruing to the proprietors from the circulation of these journals in the army, as only wealthy rebels purchase them by the quantity and coolly cram them down the throats of the soldiers. I regret to say that these efforts to produce discontentment and impair confidence have not been wholly futile. Individual cases of desertion, neglect of duty, &c., &c., solely attributable to the malign influence exerted by these journals, are not unfrequent.

The Associate Press dispatch from here, which appeared in yesterday's paper, intimates that some plan is to be adopted for regulating army correspondence. The people demand and to a certain extent are entitled to the news. When the war broke out, instead of following the European custom of officially recognizing newspaper correspondents, assigning them a rank, and offering them every facility for the acquiring of intelligence, but at the same time holding them strictly personally accountable for every line published, Government made no provision whatever for them, leaving each representative of the Press to "shift for himself," write what he chose, and be responsible to no one. Consequently, much of the writing known as army correspondence has naturally come under the head of "Irregular Proceedings." We hail with lively satisfaction any plan which looks to a change in the *status* of the war correspondent. J.

A Heavy Snow Storm—No Movement Probable for Two Weeks—Rebel Movements.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

The army woke up yesterday morning to find the ground covered with several inches of snow. Instead of abating with the dawn of day, the storm held on till nightfall, the snow melting nearly as fast as it fell. This assures us of at least two more weeks sojourn on the east side of the Rappahannock. We may, however, be favored with very propitious weather before the close of March. It not unfrequently happens that the roads in this portion of Virginia are so dusty in the month of March as to render locomotion very disagreeable.

The rebels continue to strenghen their position, their line of earthworks now extending for full ten miles down the river from Fredericksburgh. With our powerful signal-glasses they can be seen very plain cutting and hauling timber to their camps, cleaning away the snow, &c. Gen. HOOKER is still very active in rearranging and reorganizing the army, &c.

Gen. SEDGWICK, transferred to the Sixth Corps, has nearly completed the organization of his staff. It will be announced in the course of a day or two. Lieut.-Col. PLATT, late of Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff, has been detailed to Gen. HOOKER's Headquarters, to perform the duties of Judge-Advocate.

A batch of deserters, taken at Baltimore, arrived last night, and more are expected soon. J.

GEN. BUTLER IN BALTIMORE.

Grand Reception in the Hall of the Maryland Institute—His Views of the Progress of the War.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The reception of Gen. BUTLER at the hall of the Maryland Institute this evening was a grand affair. The vast hall was splendidly decorated with hundreds of flags and densely packed with a most enthusiastic assemblage. Thirty-four young ladies, dressed in white, bearing flags, were on the platform and sung patriotic airs. A band of music was also in attendance.

The appearance of the General was greeted with long continued cheering. In response, he made a brief speech, thanking the citizens of Baltimore for their expressions of regard, and their enthusiastic greetings, which he took as an earnest of the unalterable devotion to the Union, and determination, come what may, to stand by the Government. He alluded to his first entrance into Baltimore on the night of May 14, 1861, when, amidst a violent storm, he marched his forces to Federal Hill, and formally occupied the city. He compared the condition of Baltimore then, from the influence of secession, with what it is now, since, with the aid and protection of the Government, the true-hearted Union of men of Baltimore had put down the rebel sway. He warmly eulogized the loyalty of Baltimore. Alluding to the progress of the war, he said there was much, very much, to encourage in the progress we had made in the past year. Let us post the books, and see how we stand. A year ago, when he passed through this city on his way to the Southern coast, how did we then stand? The rebels had all of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas; all of Virginia except that portion under the guns of Arlington Heights and Fortress Monroe, now we have all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, two-thirds of Arkansas, at least half of Tennessee, and ROSECRANS, thank God, was there, and good for the other half. We have two-thirds of Virginia, a third of North Carolina, all of Florida, a large portion of Louisiana and a large portion of what was left of the bogus Confederacy; Texas intriguing with the French Emperor to get away from them; Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and what remained of North Carolina and Virginia. Very soon the Mississippi River would be in our entire control, and thus the *Confederacy* would be severed. Might we not truly say with some of the rebel Congressmen, that another such year of progress would see the Confederacy annihilated? Truly the folds of the great anaconda were tightening around the rebellion, and crushing it in its irresistible grasp. He alluded to the threats of foreign interference in our affairs. Let it come. The nation would rise to the emergency. Already Congress had clothed the President with the mighty power of the entire military force of the whole nation, and if that were not enough for the overthrow of domestic traitors and foreign foes, we would arm every man in the nation, white and black, the red men, if need be. [Great cheers.] The nation was but in its infancy. The giant of the Western World had scarcely begun to put forth his strength. These throes and agonies were but the pains of teething, and when the teeth are fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants stand back everywhere.

The General sat down amid long-continued applause.

Fatal Accident at Fort Marshall.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

This afternoon, while Gen. BUTLER, in company with the Committee of Reception and Gen. SCHENCK and Staff, were visiting the forts around the city, a most melancholy accident took place, which cast quite a gloom over the party.

They had visited Forts McHenry and Federal Hill, and had gone thence to Fort Marshall, at the eastern extremity of the city. Here a salute was fired. Just as the General and his party had passed along the ramparts, out of range of the gun, the gunner, supposing that the whole party had passed, fired a thirty-two pounder. But most unfortunately, just as the gun was discharged, some of the party, who had loitered behind, came up, and one of them, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., received the whole charge, which blew the flesh from his lower limbs and caused his death in a few moments. His body was blown over the ramparts to the distance of thirty feet.

The unfortunate officer was about fifty years of age. He has a son on Gen. SCHENCK's Staff.

In consequence of this sad accident, the dinner, which was to have taken place at the Eutaw House, was postponed, out of respect to the deceased and Gen. SCHENCK, who was his cousin.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring how much Government cotton had been sold in New-York since the blockade of the Southern ports, to whom sold, &c.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, elected United States Senator from the State of New-York for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a *remonstrance* from the members of the Bar of the District of Columbia against the proposed change in the Judiciary and Courts of the District. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a *resolution* requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate a copy of the letter of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 4, 1861. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the collection of abandoned property and sale of the same, and for the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill concerning the rank of medical officers in the navy.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act equalizing the grade of line officers in the navy.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill organizing a signal corps during the present rebellion. Passed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER. He said he could not suffer the occasion to pass without giving his testimony as to the worth and patriotism of Mr. FULLER. He enlisted, as a Chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served faithfully in the field until his health gave way, and he was obliged to go home. But he again returned, and again his health gave way. Hearing of a fight before Fredericksburgh, he returned to his regiment, although discharged for physical disability. When volunteers were called for to cross the river to dislodge the rebel riflemen, he asked leave to go, and shouldered a musket and went. The next that was seen of the brave Chaplain, he was found dead in the streets of Fredericksburgh.

The bill passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the discharge of State prisoners, and offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute gives the President power, when Congress is not in session, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* during the present rebellion; and provides that the Secretaries of State and War shall furnish to Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States lists of all the prisoners of State; and if no indictment is found against them by the Grand Jury, they shall be discharged.

The vote was taken on the pending amendment to strike out the third section of the original bill, providing for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 27.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that after the passage of the act it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States to arrest or detain any citizen of the United States for supposed disloyalty, except upon the oath of some known loyal person; and any officer of the Government violating this provision, and who shall be convicted thereof, shall be fined not less than $10,000, or imprisoned not less than five years. It provides further, that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended at any time. But nothing in this act shall prevent the arrest of any citizen of the States in rebellion, who may be charged with treason or disloyalty. He said that any Government which deprived the loyal citizen of his liberty without due cause was tyranny. His substitute was designed to protect the citizens of the loyal States. The great objection to the Fugitive Slave law was because it did not give the slave the privilege of trial. He wanted to give the same privilege to the white man as was claimed for the negro. He wanted to see the Government which loyal men were laboring to preserve, made an object of love, and not of hate.

Mr. TRUMBULL said one of the substitutes was designed to put down rebellion, while the other was calculated to do no such thing. There had been doubts as to whether the President had power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and when a bill offered to delegate that power to the President—a power which the Constitution provided should be exercised at proper times,—and certainly there never was greater need for that suspension than now,—then we were met with the bill of the Senator from Virginia to fine and punish officers of the Government for arresting men for supposed disloyalty, and trying in that way to put down the rebellion. Mr. TRUMBULL briefly explained the provisions of the substitute offered by him, by which disloyal persons might be temporarily arrested and held until the next sitting of the Court having proper jurisdiction in their case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) referred to the great differences of opinion as to where the authority rested to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and he thought it was wise for Congress to declare that the President was authorized to suspend the writ.

Mr. CARLILE contended at some length that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* rested alone in Congress, and even if the President had this power, it did not authorize him to make arbitrary arrests. The bill proposed to give the President power to make arrests and to dispense entirely with the judicial department of the Government, and to deprive the citizen of his liberty without due process of law. He had no hope that the Union could be maintained by this system of arresting citizens in the loyal States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) claimed that the power of suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested alone in Congress, and was a power which could not be delegated; and Congress might as well delegate all the powers of legislation, and thus establish despotism at once. The provision as to the requirements of public safety and length of time the suspension is to last, were all strictly legislative, and the Constitution of the United States was meant to secure to every citizen the privileges of judicial inquiry whenever he was arrested, and this high privilege was only to be suspended in very extraordinary cases, and when the public safety required it. This bill proposed to delegate to the President power to make arrests for political offences; whereas, by the Constitution, no person should be arrested, except for offences known to the laws. He would not say that the President would abuse any power granted to him. But was that a free country where all the power over the whole country was thus delegated to any one man? The foundation of every free Government consisted of the limitation of power and of the retaining of the ultimate control in the hands of the people.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a *report from the Committee* of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The section with regard to mileage provides that no member from beyond the Rocky Mountains shall receive more than $3,000 for mileage, and no other member, except those from the Pacific coast, receive more than $1,000.

Mr. LATHAM contended that this provision would do great injustice to members from the Pacific coast, and bear heavily upon them alone. If a member came with his family, this sum would not pay his expenses. He referred to the fact that these members were obliged to break up all business connections, and remain here a whole year, besides incurring the danger of a trip from the Pacific. As for himself, it would make no difference, for his political association would be ended here in a few days. He appealed to the Senate not to do this injustice to the members from the Pacific coast, who stand in an entirely different position from all other members.

Mr. [illegible], of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that although of this Committee, he did not agree to this provision.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) explained that on the original proposition he should agree with the Senator from California. He had always thought it best to leave this matter alone, as he did not believe that any member received too much, but the House had seen fit to insert the provision in the Appropriation bill, and they insisted upon it, and the question was whether this bill should be defeated. He suggested to the members from the Pacific that they had better accept the bill, and after the able exposition from the Senator from California, another bill might be passed to remedy the matter, so far as members from beyond the mountains were concerned.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) hoped the Senate would not adopt this report. It would practically disfranchise the people of that distant coast. The sum of three thousand dollars would not pay his expenses. When he went overland he had to travel 700 miles on horseback, traveling by night and hiding in the thickets by day to keep out of the way of the Indians.

The report was not concurred in—yeas 10, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN a new Committee of Conference was appointed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was postponed, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance in regard to contracts for iron steamers was amended by striking out the provision for the examination of the plans by three naval officers.

An appropriation of twelve millions for iron-plated steamers was amended so as to make an appropriation of three millions for two first-class armor-plated steamers, and the appropriation for the purchase and building, repairs, charter, &c., of additional steamers and vessels on foreign stations was increased from $3,250,000 to $15,000,000. The appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., was reduced from $7,000,000 to $6,000,000.

An amendment was adopted, appropriating $100,000 for marine barracks at Mare Island, California.

The amendment, striking out the provision for a sectional dry dock at New-York, was agreed to.

The amendment, striking out the appropriations for the Norfolk Navy-yard and Hospital, was not agreed to.

Several minor amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He hoped the Senate would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to go into Executive Session. Rejected—Yeas, 18; Nays, 22.

The question then recurred on taking up the Arizona bill. Adopted—Yeas, 24; Nays, 15.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The House resumed the Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the *President* and other persons for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and acts done in pursuance thereof.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) said it was almost a grave offence to refer to the Constitution as a rule of action. He contended that this was a measure not only to despoil of their rights and independence the judiciary of the States, but to prostrate the bulwark of the citizen, namely, a fair and impartial trial by his peers. He said his hopes of restoring the Union as it was, was gone, owing to the crushing out of the Union feeling in the Southern States instead of crushing out of the rebellion, by the series of measures passed by this Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) briefly contended that the opposition had not wavered in their engagements, while the Republicans had trampled under foot the declaration heretofore made, as to the purposes for which the war was prosecuted.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) alluding to Mr. HOLMAN's remarks, said the gentleman had charged him with purposing to divide the Union. This was a misrepresentation. He had never made any such proposition. He declared that the war had already divided the Union, and he was in favor of resuming peace on the basis of existing facts. This was his position. He was in favor of the integrity of the Union as it existed to-day, and opposed to all schemes of disintegration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the Senate's substitute on the table. Disagreed to—46 against 104.

The question was taken on agreeing to the substitute. Negatived—35 against 118.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate.

The House discussed and passed the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department. It refers to supplies furnished for more than fifty per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default therein.

The House passed the Senate bill regulating the times of holding United States Courts in the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

The House took up and passed the Senate's joint resolution expelling Ex-Senator BADGER from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for his giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and appointing Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ to fill his place.

During debate on the reconsideration of the vote, by which the Senate bill, prescribing a uniform mode of selecting jurors in the Federal Courts, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to the remarks of Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) and Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) incidently said he had no confidence in State Legislatures after what that of Illinois had recently done.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) desired to reply.

Mr. HICKMAN refused to yield the floor, saying that he heard the gentleman yesterday and was satisfied with his position.

Mr. VOORHEES, amid the confusion, said he had no fear of threats.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he had a right to the floor, and would not yield it at the command of the gentleman from Indiana.

The Speaker said there was no greater breach of privilege than an attempt to take the floor when its occupant refused to yield it.

Mr. VOORHEES again essayed to reply, when Mr. HICKMAN said he would not permit any outsider to come into this controversy.

The Speaker asked Mr. HICKMAN whether he yielded the floor to Mr. VOORHEES.

Mr. HICKMAN replied—Neither now nor at any future time. [Laughter.] The gentleman had neither part nor lot in this matter.

The House refused to consider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed the Senate bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation for their benefit.

At 4½ o'clock the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House passed the Senate bill, providing for an Assistant Collector for the New-York Collection District, to reside at Jersey City.

The House took up the Senate National Currency bill.

The reading of the bill occupied more than an hour.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the point, that as the 19th section made an appropriation, it must, under the rules, be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker overruled the question.

Mr. SPAULDING obtained the floor.

Mr. HOLMAN raised a point as to the sixty-fourth section on the ground assumed by Mr. COX.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed.

Mr. MCPHERSON moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The question was determined by a yea and nay vote in the affirmative—98 against 23.

Mr. SPAULDING said he intended to give the bill a cordial support, not because it would afford immediate relief, or prevent the issue of paper money, but because it was of great importance to the funding of the bonds of the United States, and sustaining the Government in carrying on the war.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury had recommended the passage of a free banking law, to afford a currency of uniform value. The plan now presented was similar to the free banking law of New-York, which had been in operation since 1838. He explained and advocated the bill at length—the objects proposed to be accomplished being based on public and private credit.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) agreed that the present money system was not adequate to the wants of the crisis, and could not be trusted as the instrument to work out the great fiscal system of National currency, as was apparent from the greatly depreciated state of the currency. As to the bill under consideration, he said it was warmly recommended by the financial minister of the Administration, with the concurrence of all the members of Government, and was approved by experienced financiers in every section of the country. The currency was to have uniform value, everywhere receivable for public dues, without deranging business interests; or adversely, to any great extent, affecting the banking institutions; and it would ultimately become the circulating medium—the money of the country. This system, not being compulsory upon existing banks, would not be regarded with the jealousy of a rival scheme; and an intelligent consideration of their own interests, and of the interests of the Government and people, (which after all were one interest,) would lead them to modify any contemplated operation. And then if the individual profits and the present mode of business were somewhat injuriously affected, the same liberal and devoted patriotism in support of the public credit, heretofore exhibited, would insure their acquiescence in all public measures deemed necessary to preserve that credit. Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The National Freedman's Relief Association.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Newman, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A meeting of the above association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. The audience, consisting of both sexes, was very large, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. TYNG, who, after a prayer had been offered by Rev. Mr. SLOANE, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, addressed the audience.

DR. TYNG'S ADDRESS.

He commenced by stating that he wished to inform them of the character of the work and the nature of the responsibility which the association had taken upon itself. The work came in train of the great revolution which overspread the land, and which all hoped would result in a peace of righteousness and truth. Their object was to assist those cast into circumstances of distress, and struggling in the anticipation of hopes of a new life. Dr. TYNG then referred to the unfortunate prisoner who was confined for a long term of years in the Bastile under the rigor of one despot, and compared the case with the condition of the slaves under the despotism of the Southern autocrats. The authors of the French revolution had much to answer for on account of their crimes against God and humanity, and so had the wicked men who had violated God's law, by keeping in bondage a portion of his creatures. Slavery, he might say, had now been extinguished forever. [Applause.] It was made by men who said that the very corner-stone of the Constitution was laid for themselves. They little imagined the explosive material which lay beneath that corner-stone. [Applause.] Thanks to JEFF. DAVIS, although to everything else he has shown his vile character, and all honor to ABRAHAM LINCOLN [applause] for this great work. The creed of the nation, as Gen. [illegible] [applause] said the other day in New-Haven, must be sustained. [Applause.] The speaker next dwelt upon the system of the Association, and remarked that its officers were considered as officers of the Government, and received pay accordingly. The system of work had been pursued for several months with great advantage. The blacks were grateful for every benefit bestowed upon them by their means. Under such circumstances the Association looked to the future with delight and satisfaction. It had been said that many of the poor black people must suffer on account of the President's Proclamation. The speaker then proceeded to show whereby, on the contrary, they would be benefited. How were the slaves to be brought out of their present condition but by the great blessedness of freedom? Government had acknowledged the receipt of $400,000 from the class of people they chose to call "contrabands." He asked that they should be made to toil and work, and, still more, that they should be allowed to fight—(continued applause) to fight for their freedom and country, (applause) and then toil on for the land they had watered with their blood. [Applause.] They had a right to this privilege of defending themselves.

Dr. TYNG then called to his side a colored lad, whom he had lately seen at the anniversary of a Sunday-School. The boy had made an address to the school and showed a remarkable degree of intelligence. He was born in Shepherdstown, Va., had no recollections of his father, and said that his mother was a slave. He came over to our lines, and was protected by some soldiers in one of our regiments. He had asked him to come to the meeting that the audience might see a specimen object of their care. Upon the mention of the names of SAXTON, HUNTER and DUPONT—men who gave their hearty support to the objects of the Association—cheers were given. The speaker concluded his address with a trust that we would yet live to see the curse of Slavery and its defenders swept from the land, and the nation united, happy, free and prosperous to all the existing generations of mankind.

ADDRESS BY MR. NEWMAN.

Mr. NEWMAN said there were too many to-day with faint hearts and faint minds, and too many were like ERASMUS, who was attached to the Church, but whose fear of the Pope disturbed him. The slave was free, and it was a sublime aspect to note that every man in the army was pledged to consider free every slave who escaped to our line. It had been asked by the croakers and Copperheads what we should do with this class of the people when they were free. He believed in taking facts, and not theory, to settle the question. Would they send back to Slavery those thousands of men now free? If men did attempt it God would slay them with his thunderbolts. [Applause.] He would not transport them to another country. The South belonged to them because they had earned it twice told by the sweat of their brow. They should be treated no more as slaves, but as free men. The great nations that have risen to the arts and sciences had risen, as it were, from nothing, and no people had been so abused as the blacks, and we should give them a trial to test their qualities, and the Association proposed to give them the opportunity of not only working for themselves, but also of aiding to defray the expenses of the war. We had the ability to educate and elevate the freedmen, and we should at once turn our attention to it. The dome which now was in course of construction over the Capitol of Washington, should not be completed until the day arrived, bright and resplendent with the glory of liberty.

Dr. TYNG remarked, in a humorous way, that he should not allow those present to enjoy pleasure for nothing. While Mr. BEECHER—who had just arrived—was resting, a collection would be taken.

ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

When the applause which greeted Mr. BEECHER had subsided, he proceeded to show the benefits arising from given religious instruction to every community. In that respect, we should be liberal with those less fortunate than ourselves. Was a man deaf or dumb he was set apart for some capacity. Had a man lost his reason the State provided an asylum for him. No man was made for slavery. There had been much trouble about the Trinity and other religious matters, but of all the fantastic imaginations, there had not been such a strain upon humanity as these Africans in America. [Laughter.] They had been such a great strain upon the Christianity of the South that they had destroyed it. [Applause.] He repudiated the Christianity of the slave plantation. [Applause.] Four millions of men had been the test of Christianity in the South. Now, our time had come. Now, God said, let us see what your Christianity is. Some talk had been made upon the subject, and God said, let us see if you believe what you have been saying. God had placed the responsibility upon us. Concerning the education of the blacks, it was true there were some hindrances, but we should not avoid the subject. There had been a disinclination to meddle with it because it was disagreeable. There was always a choice between disagreeable things. It was disagreeable to be a baby, and more disagreeable to take care of one. [Laughter.] A great many were tired of the negro, and for himself, he would say he was. [Laughter.] Many had asked him when we were going to be done with him. According to the statistics he did not see that they were going to be done with him immediately. [Laughter.] He would leave that question for the Creator to answer, and if they did not like it, he would say, what are you going to do about it? The negro was a continental fact, and they could not get around it. The only thing was would they treat him like a brute or a man. [Applause.] There were men who asserted that the negro was made for Slavery, and that he should be taken back to bondage. Then why don't they take him back? Why do they let him hang between Freedom and Slavery? He would be glad to have a man who says a negro is only fit for a slave, put alongside of a black man at work, and if the latter did not beat the white grumbler in every attribute, and not more than half work to do it, he would be very much mistaken. The issue had to be met. He would say that the African was born immortal; he did not have a black heart. His organization made him a man. God would bring down his wrath upon the nation until his despised were cared for by us. Mr. BEECHER argued that the black man should have a fair opportunity to test the abilities God had given him. Mr. BEECHER conjured his hearers to practice their religious and political faith toward the black men. The negro was entitled to the application of the laws of religious and political manhood. They had been praying to God, "Thy will be done." Were they prepared to go on praying? He believed in Christianity even when it obliged him to accept the tremendous responsibility of five millions of Africans. If the American people accepted that Divine trust there would be an era of piety never before seen. Give every man his liberty and his rights. Clothe the black man, feed him, educate him, and then, whatever new relations may come, would devolve upon those who come after us, and God would provide for all the rest.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's address, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. JONES, after which the audience dispersed.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

Provost-Marshal-General DRAPER is actively engaged in the duties of his office, and is preparing to move into more commodious quarters. The work of arresting deserters is proceeding satisfactorily. An instance occurred a day or two ago showing how thoroughly the system of following up desertions is perfected. It appears that a man named [illegible] deserted from the Third Delaware Regiment and took refuge on board the steamer [illegible] at Georgetown, D. C. An effort was made to arrest him there, but through the connivance of the Captain of the vessel he escaped. Information was sent to Provost-Marshal DRAPER that the vessel would probably arrive at New-York, and accordingly Officers MARSHALL and EDWARDS were put upon the alert. The vessel did arrive at New-York, was boarded by the officers, and the man arrested and safely lodged on Governor's Island. This is a fair sample of the vigilance and success with which deserters are pursued.

Department of the East.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT—THE HARBOR DEFENCES.

With a view to secure a more perfect system of administration of military affairs in this Department, Gen. WOOL has issued the subjoined order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—The Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, United States, in so far as his duties are connected with the Department of the East, is attached to these headquarters, as also the Military Provost-Guard of this City, which will be subject only to the orders of the Provost-Marshal General, under the special direction of the Commanding-General of the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp,
Acting Ass't. Adjt.-General.

The utmost harmony of action has heretofore existed between Provost-Marshal General DRAPER and Gen. WOOL, and the above order, it is believed, will not materially alter the administration of affairs in the Provost-Marshal General's office.

Gen. WOOL recently had a conference with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the most amicable understanding was had relative to the defences of the harbor in case of emergency.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, elected for 1863, consisting of five delegates from each Ward, was held Wednesday at the headquarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of effecting an organization. After transacting some desultory business, the members proceeded to ballot for a President, when, on the second ballot, Mr. WM. H. [illegible], of the Twenty-first Ward, was declared elected.

On taking the chair, the President-elect, in a short speech, thanked the Committee for the honor conferred on him, and urged united action among the members in all things conducive to the success and furtherance of Republican principles. Ballots were then had for the remaining officers of the Committee, with the following result:

First Vice-President—Thomas G. Baker, Eighth Ward.

Second Vice-President—Charles S. Strong, Fifth Ward.

Recording Secretary—George W. Jaques, Ninth Ward, (by acclamation.)

Corresponding Secretary—John Cassmire, Tenth Ward.

Treasurer—James Winterbottom, Eighth Ward.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Brady, Twentieth Ward.

A Committee of five was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one from the Republican Central Committee (Old Men's) in making arrangements for a proper celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee does heartily indorse and fully approve the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

After transacting some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

A Letter from the Officers of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire Regiment.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 19.

The officers of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire Regiment have transmitted home an earnest and eloquent appeal for maintaining the Government against the rebellion. The officers say:

"Whatsoever of discouragement exists in our armies to-day is the result not so much of unsuccessful battles and disastrous campaigns—for our soldiers are as ready to-day as ever to encounter the foe—as of the coldness and open hostility to our cause on the part of Northern sympathizers with secession.

Those who profess themselves fastidious about the means of defeating the rebels justly create suspicion of their honesty in wishing them defeated at all.

The primal object is the preservation of the Union. To accomplish this let us accept the chosen plans of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and when the Union shall have become an accomplished fact, we can call our rulers to an account for any misuse of power.

But so long as great national peril impends—while war exists—while great armies are martialed in the field—and the Government is straining every nerve to avoid a final catastrophe, common sense teaches that the conduct of factious citizens at the North, whether combined in party organizations or as individuals, giving utterance to a fault-finding spirit is 'monstrous treason.'"

Obituary.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 19.

Ex-Gov. ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN died at his residence in this City this morning, aged about 70 years.

Gov. BALDWIN was a grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, of Revolutionary memory.

He has held many high positions of honor and trust in the State. Twice he has been Governor, and once a member of the United States Senate. He was the ablest lawyer in the State, and his character as a public man and private citizen was above reproach.

DEATH OF JAMES HARLAN, OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

JAMES HARLAN, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, died this morning of pneumonia.

REPORTED BREAK IN A CROTON MAIN UNTRUE.—A telegram was received at Police headquarters, yesterday afternoon, to the effect that a very serious break had occurred in a Croton water main in Third-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets. Investigation, however, proved that no break whatever had occurred. The great rush of water in the above locality was owing simply to the continuance of the storm.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The February calendar of this Court will be resumed on Monday next, 23d inst., when the following causes will be called: Nos. 31, 50, 35, 43, 13, 48, 61, 45, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY's Ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD's, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only mater.. which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 5 41 | Moon sets.... 8 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island.. 10 22 | Hell Gate.. 11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Johnson, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Sunrise, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Persia, (Br.,) Chalwin, Falmouth, Thos. Richardson; Maraval, Griffin, Barbadoes, J. T. Dwight; Alfred the Good, (Br.,) ——, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Troubadour, (Br.,) Daniels, Sisal, P. I. Nevius & Sons; James Crow, Mahon, Demarara, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; A. P. Fenno, Mussels, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Cobb, Duncan, Washington; Anna Wellington, Atwood, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Eliza Ellen, Curtis, Providence, G. L. Hatch; Josiah Achon, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; A. Kelly, Panlard, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Virginia, Miller, New-Haven, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Rio, Plummer, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Thos. Winan, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; P. S. Lindsey, Richer, Boston, G. L. Hatch; E. Arcularius, Jackson, Baltimore, G. L. Hatch; Moses Johnson, Lubker, Matamoras, D. C. Murray; E. C. Knight, Wheelow, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Caroline & Cornelia, Reed, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Alice, Goodale, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Village Queen, Hawkins, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Lizzie Homan, (Br., of Liverpool,) Draper, Liverpool Jan. 3, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Henry Wilson, Antwerp Jan. 5, and Flushing 10th, with mdse. to [illegible].

Brig Nearchus, (Br.,) Wright, Mayaguez, P. R., [illegible], with sugar to Thomas Owen, of New-Haven, is bound to New-Haven, and put into this port on account of head winds.

Brig [illegible], Porter, Aspinwall Jan. [illegible], with hides, mdse., &c., to [illegible].

Brig Orozimbo, Tracey, Boston 3 ds., with old iron.

Schr. Anna Bell, from New-Haven, Bowdoin, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 1, via New-Haven 12 hours, with molasses to E. Hotchkiss, of New-Haven.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Sailed.

Steamships Hudson, Tubal Cain, Trade Wind, and U. S. frigate Colorado.

Ships Star of the West, Meridian, Charles Sprague, President Fillmore.

Barks Conqueror, Alamo, Houston, White Horse.

Brigs Alexander Milliken, E. Drummond, Atlantic, A. Franklin.

Schrs. Queen of the South, A. Kelly, Lookout, R. W. Brown, C. E. Paige, Francis Jane, Althea, H. C. Wood.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 4, schr. W. Smith, Overton, for New-York in 5 ds.; barks Ellen Morrison, Lyon, for do. do.; John Benson, Johnson, from New-York, just arr.; brigs Resolute, Gray, for do., ldg.; Echo, Benson, for Baltimore, do.; Urania, Coombs, from New-York, dischg.; D. Trowbridge, Neal, for New-Haven, wtg.; schr. Gen. Armstrong, Scovill, for do.

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Hair Restorer
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ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequaled Preparations for, Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
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IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
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It is not a Dye,
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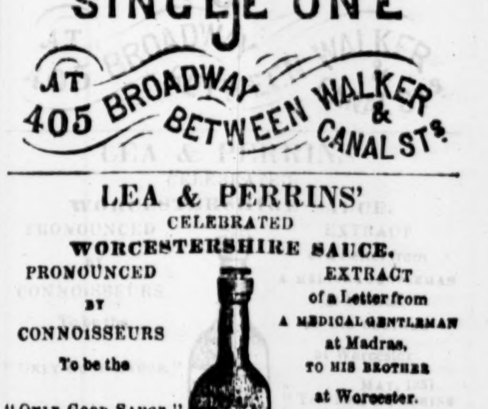

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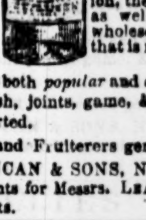

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester. MAY, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
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